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FINLAND, ONE TWO, THREE IN STEEPLECHASE

Toivo Loukola Breaks Olympic Record in Winning With Nurmi Second

RITOLA, 1924 WINNER, FORCED TO DROP OUT

Four-Hundred Meter Relay Trials Start, Canada Winning First Heat

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Amsterdam (P)—Finland added another to its list of Olympic running victories today when Toivo Loukola won the 3000-meter steeplechase championship with Paavo Nurmi second. William Ritola did not finish.

It was the second defeat in two days for Nurmi who previously had not been beaten in an Olympic final since 1920. Friday Ritola defeated him for the 5000-meter championship, but today the New York Fin, although defending his championship, could not keep up the pace and dropped out.

The victory marked Finland's fourth championship of the Olympic Games thus far, all being in running events. The others were the 10,000-meter title won by Nurmi; Harry Larva's 1500-meter victory and Ritola's win at 5000 meters.

New Olympic Record Despite the defeat of their two favorites, Nurmi and Ritola, Finland placed one, two, three. Loukola defeated Nurmi by 50 yards, with Ove Anderson third. The two Americans, W. O. Spencer and M. J. Dalton, brought up the rear in seventh and eighth positions.

Loukola's time was 9m. 21.4-5s., which broke the Olympic record by nearly 12s. Ritola set the mark at 9m. 33.3-5s. at the last Olympic Games. Three Finnish flags went to the poles for the first time.

Ritola's failure was even a bigger upset than Nurmi's defeat. He was sluggish and was last from the start and quit on the last lap. Nurmi's main interest seemed to be coaching two younger Finns. Loukola was first to move out of the pack, took a big lead and steadily increased it over the last two laps. The race finished in a driving rain.

The 400-meter relay trials were begun in a driving rain and with a heavy wind blowing. The first heat was a victory for the Canadian quartet, anchored by Percy Williams, the sprint champion.

Jack E. London, Great Britain, second, was given a lead by his mates, but was contented to coast in, just being beaten at the tape by Williams' (Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Jugoslav Cabinet Promises Honest Administration

Government Efforts to Re-establish Tranquillity Are Generally Recognized

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BELGRADE—The Government has given immediate attention to a declaration of the Skupstina, promising an honest and expeditious administration and the decentralization of certain administrative branches, and is discussing a bill in order to put the changes into effect.

Strongly condemning the events of June 20, the Government declared that it was most unjust to accuse the whole Nation for a strictly personal act, and expressed the hope that the absent members would return to the Skupstina and participate in the common tasks of the country. In case some political party should oppose the law and the constitution, it said, the Government was willing and was bound to give it a respectful hearing.

The aim of Jugoslavian foreign policy, it said, was peace and friendship to neighboring states. At the same meeting the Skupstina voted two judicial bills. The Government's statement and its efforts to re-establish tranquillity is receiving a sympathetic reception everywhere, except by the Croatian Opposition. The difference between what is described as the positive patriotic government action and the bombastic phrases of illegal Zagreb opposition is generally felt. The belief is expressed, however, that the Government will be forced by the Croatian Opposition to considerably abridge the program of reform outlined in the statement.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY GETS £300,000 LEGACY

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR LONDON—Bristol University received £300,000 legacy from the £10,000,000 estate of the late Sir George Alfred Willis, who also bequeathed £75,000 for an extension to the Bristol Art Gallery. The British Eschequer benefits to the extent of about £4,000,000, for the estate comes under the maximum "death rate duty," 40 per cent.

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Politics Offers No Farm Aid, Toronto Man Tells Institute

Dr. C. R. Fay Shows Difficulty of Price-Fixing as Means to Relief—Problems in Mexico and Far East Are Discussed at Williamstown

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—The farm situation received further attention at the Institute of Politics here with the opening of the round table on the agricultural surplus, under Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto.

American farmers would be wise to keep out of politics, he said. Majority power in the United States seems to be permanently in the hands of industry and commerce, Dr. Fay said, and he believes it would be impossible for farmers to maintain a standard of life like that in the cities unless production per man constantly increased. This means, he said, that a rigid limit must be set on the number of people who can be employed in agriculture. Replacement of man power by machines may be expected wherever possible, Dr. Fay said.

Many Industries in Agriculture He pointed out that agriculture is not only a business but many industries. He pointed out that the second agricultural section uses as its raw material. Dr. Fay explained the difficulties of internal price control and said that the Government can legislate only for the masses.

As a group of industries, agriculture should seek not to set the pace for the rest of the world but strive for comparative economic stability, he added.

Japan's Problems Discussed The international aspects of Japan's surplus population were discussed at a general conference. Japan must maintain her present status in Manchuria even though she has no wish to annex it, several speakers declared, although they insisted that emigration offers no permanent solution of Japan's problems of overpopulation.

Prof. Frederick D. McKenzie, leader of the conference, said Japanese experts are unanimous in asserting that emigration will not solve Japanese unemployment. Japan's yearly increase of population is almost 700,000, while the number of all the nations living abroad is less than 100,000. After 25 years of emigration does not equal that. Even so, he added, the general outlook for Japan is better than for England.

Chinese Crowd Into Manchuria Japan has given up the hope that Manchuria will be a region for surplus population, George H. Blakelee, professor at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., said. After 25 years of control there, only about 150,000 Japanese are in the territory, and the Chinese are now coming in at a (Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

NAVAL ACCORD GREW OUT OF ANTI-WAR PACT

Improved Prospects for General Disarmament Are Given as Reason

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The improved prospect of world limitation of armaments, as a result of the forthcoming signature of the Kellogg anti-war pact, is given in authoritative circles here as the real reason for the Anglo-French naval agreement, disclosed by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Monday, about which many fanciful stories are appearing in the British and continental press. The emphasized Anglo-French understanding is purely tentative. The countries have merely agreed to support each other on the lines indicated in any forthcoming negotiations on the subject, whether a continuation of the discussions of the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva, or when the Washington treaty comes up for renewal, must happen in the next two years, unless it is to lapse.

Typical headlines in the press describe the entente as "of two fleets as before the war," and are therefore described as mischievous. The entente with France certainly remains a cardinal feature of British policy, but so, it is reiterated, does friendship with the United States. Great Britain for some time past has been at loggerheads with both these countries on the question of naval limitations, and it is hoped that the agreement now reached with the one will make it easier to settle the points at issue with the other.

If, in order to obtain French admission to the new naval scheme, the British have withdrawn their objections to the French determination to exclude trained reserves when calculating a country's military strength for the purposes of limitation, it is because they see no prospect of further disarmament on land in the present state of European relations, and it is hoped that the agreement now reached with the one will make it easier to settle the points at issue with the other.

Comment by this week's reviews on the Anglo-French agreement is cautious pending the publication of the complete text. The Saturday Review and Economist are both dubious about Great Britain's acceptance of the French thesis for the calculation of land forces. The Review regards the whole agreement as a "little disquieting" but the Economist calls it "good news." The New Statesman thinks that it will now be difficult for the American representatives in the face of a united France and England to hold out as it did last year for conditions to which we could not reasonably be expected to agree.

ARMY PUTS WHISTLE ON PIGEONS' TAILS TO KEEP OFF THE HAWKS

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WASHINGTON—To repel aerial attacks of wild hawks and trained falcons, army carrier pigeons are wearing bamboo whistles, invented by the ancient Chinese. Equipping the pigeons is the latest experiment of the War Department, which has announced that the War Department has announced.

Great numbers of pigeons are equipped with tail whistles for the amusement and sport of the Chinese fancies, the War Department says. When the pigeons are released in numbers, each carrying a different pitch of whistle, the resultant noise is claimed to be one of beautiful music to the Chinese ear, it is pointed out. Approximately 1250 pigeons are maintained by the Army during peace time in the 16 lofts in the United States and territories. World War combatants used more than 500,000 homing pigeons.

TWO SECTIONS SEEK CONTROL OF COMMUNISTS

Struggle Going on in Ranks of Reds in Paris—Signs of Revolt Apparent

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—There is a commotion in the ranks of the Communists in Paris. Owing to Moscow's interference, the party lost many seats at the recent elections. Instructions were given by Russia to decline any kind of bargain with the Socialists, with the result that the Communist forces were shattered. This brought about considerable discontent. Now there is a struggle between the two sections of the party for control.

The followers of Leon Trotsky, who is in disgrace, are numerous here, but they are compelled to remain silent for the moment. Nevertheless, they bide their time and it is probable that there will be a serious split. Valentin Courturier, hitherto looked upon as their chief, is relegated to the ranks, and M. Doriot, who has engaged in considerable activities in Indo-China is regarded as their leader. He is entirely under the influence of Moscow.

M. Cachin endeavors to reconcile the warring elements, but with scant success. Altogether signs of revolt are apparent and it is expected that the French party will soon have had enough of the dominance of Russians in their councils. The cause of recalcitrance of the country, which France optimistically took up a few years ago, is compromised by the repeated revelations of Third International propaganda in the navy and army. To make real peace with a nation that openly aims at upsetting the institutions of the country and stirring up strife is recognized to be exceedingly difficult and a deadlock has been reached.

A solution may come through the reluctance of the French Communist Party itself to continue its fruitless campaign of destruction. A Communist demonstration scheduled for last week was prohibited by the Government on the ground that it was illegal, being under foreign control. The Communists, therefore, despite the warnings, have ordered a mass meeting of protest at Ivry. The Government is taking precautions to prevent trouble.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Lake Charles on Its Way at Last

Lake Charles, La. INCORPORATED in 1865, Lake Charles has been one of the outstanding sawmill towns of the South. Pay days were regular and pay rolls were good.

During the 44 years of its early corporate existence enough money was paid out in wages to have made Lake Charles the model city of the Gulf Coast country. Instead, she found herself in 1908 possessed of half a mile of brick pavement, half a dozen brick buildings in the business section, cramped quarters wholly inadequate in size and equipment for white school children and one mere shack for Negro children.

She did have, however, 40 saloons to serve her 10,000 population. Battle Row, whose name was its description, and Knappville, a district notorious throughout southwest Louisiana as a

YEARLY CRIME BILL ESTIMATED AT \$13,000,000,000

Baumes Board Urges Larger, Better Paid and Trained Police as Remedy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A great proportion of the money appropriated for control of crime in this country should be used to maintain larger, better trained and better paid police forces, according to recommendations contained in a report just made public by the sub-committee on police of the Baumes Crime Commission.

Control of crime is one of the most important problems in the United States and costs the country about \$13,000,000,000 a year, including the expenses of maintaining jails, courts, police and the loss involved through stolen goods and all criminal activities, the report says.

Prisons Could Be Reduced If a larger share of the appropriations for crime control were expended on improving and increasing the police forces, the report asserts, fewer prisons would be needed, there would be less stolen goods and a smaller number of law infractions generally. "It would be just a shifting of money to get better results," it adds.

The report urges establishment of police training schools under the direction of the State and recommends that members of the police force who seek advancement should be required to attend a school for police which conforms with the standards set by the board of regents. A few police training schools have already been established, it says, and more of a similar nature should be provided. The course of training to start before police officers have arrived at the grades of lieutenant, captain, inspector or equivalent rank. The report recommends that two policemen be provided for every 1000 inhabitants and cities.

"One way to prevent crime is to have better and more policemen, made better by education and a proper understanding of their work, and also to have them trained to lead and educate the public to a special course of instruction in the prevention of crime. The proposition is so simple that an argument is hardly necessary to prove the need for more and better trained police."

Need of Courtesy Is Shown The report calls attention to the importance of courtesy in police work and declares that this should form a special course of instruction in the training schools.

"People seldom give a thought to the fact that 90 per cent of the time of policemen is given to the law-abiding citizen in serving him and protecting him and that courtesy is one of the great assets of the police department," it says. Other courses in the training schools would include instruction on how trials are conducted, how to be a witness, the various kinds of crime, traffic rules and how to safeguard evidence.

PUT NICKEL IN SLOT AND VIEW COLORED TALKING MOVIES NEXT

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR NEW YORK—Broadway "movie" patrons may soon be able to drop a nickel in a slot and view colored, talking motion pictures, with the actors moving in a third dimension as if in an old-fashioned stereopticon scene.

Completion of a process which combines color and voice with the third dimension has just been announced by the Dramagraph Motion Picture Corporation, a new organization of which Van Dyke Hill is president. In addition to achieving the third dimension which motion picture experts have sought for years, the process involves a new method of obtaining color which is no more expensive than black and white, Mr. Hill said.

The company, it was added, intends to install miniature projection devices in which the spectator can view a successive number of five-minute "movies" for 5 cents each. The thumb-nail theaters will make their debut in January, Mr. Hill said.

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Pull the Lever and the Lifeboat Is Launched



NEW CONTRIVANCE SEEN IN OPERATION Old Time-Wasting Method With Horses and Men Floundering in Soft Sand, in Teeth of the Gale, Now Being Replaced by New Device Entirely Worked by Specially Constructed Tractor.

SOUTH FAVORS QUOTING COTTON PRICES BY RADIO

Ormsby McHarg Says Plan Would Facilitate Sales to Europe

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The South is strongly in favor of a plan to broadcast simultaneously to various cities of Europe the New Orleans Cotton Exchange quotations, it was stated by Ormsby McHarg, representative of the International Cotton Company, who passed through this city after canvassing cotton-growing states.

Mr. McHarg was Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor during the Administration of President Taft, and Assistant Attorney-General during the Administration of President Roosevelt. He said the result of his investigation would be forwarded to the Federal Radio Commission.

"By using ticker service between New Orleans and New York and then broadcasting from New York by transatlantic wavelengths," Mr. McHarg said, "Paris, Milan, Berlin and other cotton-buying centers of Europe will receive New Orleans quotations at the same time. Such a service will bring about direct sales between these centers and the South. The value of such a service is easily seen. Every cotton co-operative organization whose opinion is asked has welcomed the idea. Judge C. E. Thomas of Montgomery, president of the South-Wide Cotton Council, endorsed it.

"The New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Association of Commerce both approved of broadcasting New Orleans quotations. Such service will facilitate the direct sale of cotton to the European consumer, and will, in consequence, bring about a greater consumption of the commodity through the increased number of bidders. "The farmers of the South will benefit accordingly. The direct cotton trade between Europe and the South will tend to increase materially the prosperity of the South and Europe."

Radio Board Finds Time Means Service

Seeks Information From Stations of Hours Actually Used on the Air

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Division of time and radio frequencies seems to be necessary to insure good radio reception, the Federal Radio Commission has found in studying the reallocation problem before it.

It has sent questionnaires to all radio stations, with a view to getting the latest status of the hours actually used by stations "in order that proper time sharing can be scheduled in the new allocation plan without undue hardship to any broadcaster."

The new allocation plan on which the commission is working is provided for in the Davis amendment to the Radio Act. It calls for equal distribution of broadcasting facilities between the five radio zones.

"As re-allocation work progresses it becomes increasingly evident that our 90 broadcasting wavelengths can carry only 150 full-time stations of 500 watts and over, if the principles of good radio reception are to be preserved," the commission says. "With some 300 licensed transmitters to be accommodated it is evident that time-division must be imposed to a large extent, and the questionnaire will provide basis."

The commission is also studying the present duplication of chain programs on 10 to 20 channels with each chain now in operation, it has made it known.

Chinese Can Soon Send Telegrams in Chinese

URBANA, Ill. (P)—Another Chinese puzzle—sending Chinese by telegraph—has been solved after 15 years of research by Dr. C. C. Wang, former University of Illinois student. Out of the maze of characters making up the Chinese language, a commission headed by Dr. Wang has evolved a system of phonetics which for the first time will enable the Chinese to send telegrams in their own tongue. Dr. Wang explained his plans in a letter to David Kinley, president of the university here. Dr. Wang's system will go into effect Jan. 1, 1929, he said. Heretofore a system of numbers requiring decoding was used.

New Mechanical Device Used to Launch Lifeboats

"Four-Wheel Tractor" Employed at 10 Stations—Americans Witness Tests

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Launching a lifeboat by mechanical power in from 5 to 10 minutes, as compared with hours required by the old horse-and-man method, was recently demonstrated at Hoylake near Liverpool in the presence of Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, and two other American navy officials.

The British Government has already equipped 10 or 11 of its life-saving stations with the new device, called the "four-wheel tractor," and the Americans, who were en route home from a conference in Paris, were invited to witness the test of the latest English installation.

Henry Nyberg of the Four-Wheel Drive Lorry Company of London, who supervised the test at Hoylake, explained that "the tractors are fitted with waterproof engine, carburetor and magneto, so that the waves will not prevent the engine from running. It is also fitted with creeper track and a power-driven winch so that if the tractor is not able to pull the boat over certain places, the tractor can go ahead, anchor itself and which the boat over the bad places. Should the tractor sink into quicksand where it could not get out under its own power, it could thus winch itself out.

"In launching, the tractor tows the boat, which is mounted on rollers on a carriage, down to the shore where it turns round with bow facing the beach. A rope fastened to the front of the boat comes round a pulley at the bow end of the carriage and connects on the tractor which goes forward pulling the boat off the carriage into the water. An automatic coupling disconnects this rope from the boat when the latter is ready to leave the carriage, and the boat is launched.

Horses, according to Mr. Nyberg, are liable to sink in the soft beaches and are also difficult to control, while a sufficient number of men is sometimes hard to obtain. With this tractor, it is said, the crew with a driver and two helpers can successfully launch a heavy boat in a short time, whereas hours might elapse by the old methods.

Tractor launching, it is said, enables the guard to keep dry and to devote all their energies solely to reaching and saving those calling for help.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDING PAYMENT COMPLETED

PARIS (P)—The Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, was present when the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, handed over a check on the United States Treasury for \$1,014,000, completing the payment on the Place de la Concorde site of the American foreign service building, was also present.

Benjamin Joy of Morgan & Co. took the check as the embassy's agent to convert it into francs for the actual payment while 50 other persons of distinction in American and French life witnessed the formality.



Camping Out With Archibald

A delightful and amusing series featuring this favorite character of B. F. Willis starts

Monday on the EDITORIAL PAGE

TEXTILE TRADE AGREES STRIKE IS FAR REACHING

Fine Goods Industry Looks for Profound Change After New Bedford Settlement

ARBITRATION EFFORT WILL BE CONTINUED

Workers Appeal to Stockholders on Argument That Management Is Out of Date

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—With the making of a second arbitration offer, this time by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, in the New Bedford textile strike which has continued three and a half months, the situation has reached a phase where it is regarded as certain the eventual outcome, whether a result of arbitration, conference or economic attrition, will have profound effect on the fine goods industry throughout the United States and, perhaps, the world.

This is the opinion of workers, mill owners, textile buyers and local business people alike.

Following a refusal by both sides to accept an arbitration proposal by the State Board of Conciliation, Governor Fuller announced his willingness to help the disputants set up a new board of arbitration in case the personnel of the present board may not appeal to them. The state board will proceed immediately to make a public investigation and report under the state laws to determine the chief responsibility for existence or continuance of the controversy. Edward Fisher, chairman, said.

William E. G. Batty, secretary of the Textile Council, wrote, for the unions, that the referendum ballot on the board's proposal resulted in "an almost unanimous rejection." John Sullivan, president of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, reported that a meeting of the employers voted to decline the offer in view of the apparent attitude of employees against arbitration.

Says Mills Mismanaged An appeal to stockholders in the closed mills is the unique course just taken by the unions of the Textile Council in their protest against policies of certain of the mill executives.

"The real grievance against which cotton mill operatives are on strike is mismanagement which has been costing the stockholders millions of dollars each year just as it has been grinding us down to poverty," said the statement. It protested the influence of a small group whom it termed "able millmen of a former age," and urged wider recognition for younger executives whom they declared themselves willing to follow.

Since New Bedford, with 28,000 textile workers, is one of the largest producing centers in the American manufacture of fine cotton cloth, the decision as to whether the announced 10 per cent wage cut shall stand or be rescinded will determine the wage trend in the more skilled textile crafts throughout New England and may have some effect in the South.

The quietness of the fine goods market in the face of this idleness of 33 per cent of the Nation's producing capacity in what is ordinarily a busy season has gone far to confirm the theory that a fraction of the mills now equipped to make gingham, percales, broadcloths and the like can adequately supply the demand.

If this market situation continues, it is widely expected the shutdown may result in reorganizations which will weed out some of the less successful mills, and then turn them to new lines of manufacture.

Not Cut First in New Bedford Ten per cent wage reductions similar to that involved here were made earlier in Lowell, Fall River, Fitchburg, Manchester, N. H., and other textile centers while New Bedford continued for a time at a level approximately equal to that of the year after the close of the war. Labor leaders assert the proposed scale is lower than that in Rhode Island and Connecticut cities.

According to a recent compilation by the Bureau of Economic Tendencies paid by the New Bedford mills have declined from an average of 5.13 per cent in 1924 to 3.51 per cent in 1927.

"Primarily the wage cut was made necessary by the fact that we found our labor costs distinctly higher than those of mills in other cities with which we are in competition," Andrew Raeburn, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Manufacturers' Association, said. "We do not wish to be a low wage center, but we cannot continue to operate without a profit. "The fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that style changes of the last 10 years have materially reduced the consumption of dress goods, and there is a great overcapacity of textile looms installed to supply the demands of former times."

"And if there is an overcapacity of mills there is also, it is generally admitted, a surplus of textile labor, even when the mills are running normally. Union officials admit this makes it more difficult to maintain their organization lines, and, according to Abraham Binns, secretary of the Weavers' Union, they are seeking to aid an occupational readjustment by encouraging those workers who can to seek employment in other localities and other industries.

The Employees' Position Employees oppose the wage reduction not only for its immediate effect, but also because they believe it would lead to further reductions and, because they consider it the key to working conditions which they be-

lieve should be improved. Mr. Binns declared. The unions object to the policy prevalent in the mills for some time of employing large numbers on part-time schedules. The earnings of these people, he said, averaged around \$17 to \$19 a week.

"Certainly no one can live and support a family on that," Mr. Binns said. "We would rather have 12,000 people, for instance, employed full time at good wages than 15,000 on part time at poor wages. The well-paid workers will buy enough more things to help make employment for the rest, and the other 3,000 will be resourceful enough to find other jobs. Moreover, since textile work is a line in which the whole family works, most of the unemployed will be members of families in which at least one or two are employed."

Already there have been important developments on the question of how strikes may legitimately be conducted. Mass picketing, picketing of homes and picketing by children appear to have been definitely discredited.

These tactics have been discontinued by leaders of the textile council of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. All three policies were introduced by the Textile Workers Union, affiliated with the radical Textile Mills Committee which conducted the Passaic strike, and have been suppressed by the police.

No Distress Evident

Leaders of the textile council unions say there is no distress among those out of work, and there is at least no sign of a depression. At the Washington Club and Workingmen's Club where soup and bread lines gather several times a week, the hundreds of children who come to the tables, and the very well-behaved. More than 100,000 loaves of bread have been given out at the Washington Club since the beginning of its relief program.

Most of the strikers, too, are enjoying free rent. Landlords would only be left with empty tenements if they put people out, and a few who have been evicted have found quarters where house-owners were willing to have them come, to pay when they could. The eagerness of merchants in the mill district to get trade is illustrated by the fact that goods at 8 cents a yard and house dresses at 45 cents.

Public sentiment is recognized, even by city officials, to have been on the side of the employees. Some have attributed this to the fact that the mills gave no warning of their policy, but posted the reduction or profit with only a week's notice. Others profess to see a sentiment more friendly to the manufacturers since the latter have published statements of their side of the case, and believe a change may take place by which the mill management in the future will take the public more into its confidence.

LABOR COUNCIL MOVES TO END LONG DISPUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A three-year-old dispute between the Railway Signalmen and Electrical Workers' Unions has resulted in an order by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that the Signalmen comply with the decision of the Los Angeles convention of

the federation within 60 days or be suspended from membership.

The convention decided that if 50 per cent or less of a signalman's work was electrical he should come under the signalman's organization, but that if more than 50 per cent was electrical such worker should come under the jurisdiction of the electrical union. The next quarterly meeting of the council will be held early in October, at a place to be determined, but probably near Washington, D. C., it was said.

Dr. Sze Heads China's League Representation

Acceptance of Nomination Is Tantalum to Recognition of Nationalists

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—It transpires that the nomination of Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, as head of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, assisted by Wang Kin-chi, Chinese Minister to Belgium, and Chi Chih of the Chinese legation in Paris, was made by Cheng Ting-wang of the Nanking Government who, in a telegram to the League, signs himself Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.

This fact is regarded here as significant, and while League spokesmen refuse to admit the inference, acceptance of the nomination is tantamount to League recognition of the Nationalist Government.

In League circles satisfaction is expressed that the uncertain relations long prevailing between China and the League, due to the existence of two governments, has now been bridged by this formal nomination and acceptance.

Interest centers also in the date of the arrival of Dr. Sze in Geneva as, if he is here before Aug. 20, he may sit for China on the League Council, a position hitherto occupied by the Chinese representatives at Paris or Rome. Representatives of the Nanking Government have been active in Europe inquiring into League matters, and it is considered that the Nanking Government's move indicates a more active policy in China toward the League.

China ceases to be a member of the League Council after the next meeting, but it can be declared eligible by the Assembly if the proposition is made and a two-thirds majority obtained.

Dr. Sze is well known in Geneva, having taken a prominent part in the opium conference.

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN BELGIUM

Great Gathering of International Supporters of Liquor Traffic Suppression

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP—The International Anti-Alcohol Congress which is to meet here Aug. 20 to 25 will be of world-wide interest as an indication of the progress of temperance since the first congress held in Belgium in 1885. The big gathering will be under the patronage of the King and Queen of the Belgians as well as of Cardinal van Roey, Archbishop of Malines. The Prime Minister will open the proceedings at the Cercle Royal Artistique where he will be supported by representatives of the Belgian and other governments including Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, India, Japan, South American and the United States.

The congress will focus the thought of the people of many lands on the important question of alcoholism, considering the problem from the standpoint of the liberty of the subject, systems of control, the theory of heredity, adolescence, sport, moral and social effects. Prohibition will be discussed by Prof. Samuel Lindsay and Dr. Emerson of Columbia University, New York, who will deal with the historical and hygienic aspects, respectively, while Dr. Hermann Feldman of Dartmouth, whose remarkable statistical articles confirming the value of prohibition, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor from May 17 to June 18, 1927, is to discourse on the economic results of the dry law.

An interesting feature of the congress will be the presence of Frank Atkins of London who was a member of the gathering 43 years ago.

The delegates are already arriving in London and some are now on the Continent attending group meetings of various countries. Simultaneously with the congress there will be held as in former years, an International Prohibition Conference in connection with the World Prohibition Federation. A dry rally will be held in Congress Hall when, under the presidency of Guy Taylor of London, speakers from many lands will advocate the total suppression of the liquor traffic. The great aim of the conference is to further international unity to elucidate the truth about alcohol and to apply that truth to the uplift of mankind.

Sport Seen by Russians as Antidote to Alcoholism

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Russian Anti-Alcoholic Society has proposed for popular consideration a program of legislative activity designed to limit and eventually to eliminate the sale of vodka. The main points of the program are a yearly 10 per cent diminution in the amount of production, forbidding the opening of new places for the sale of liquor, as well as sales during holidays, when drunkenness notably increases, the lowering of taxes on nonalcoholic drinks with the view of encouraging their use, and the cheapening of sport equipment, sport being regarded as a useful antidote.

The work of the society finds considerable response by Moscow workers, of whom many thousands have signed a petition against the selling of liquor in the large new City Park which will soon be opened. While the Anti-Alcoholic society has not yet received official sanction, it seems certain to command a sympathetic hearing, since many Communist leaders regard temperance as one of the most important objectives in Russia at the present time, and recognize that the 500,000 rubles annual revenue which the state derives from vodka monopolies are offset by the harmful effects of intoxicants on public order and the lowered productivity of the workers in the state factories where most of the absenteeism from work is ascribed to drink.

Haworth Parsonage Becomes Bronte Museum and Library

Sir James Roberts, a Native of Haworth and an Ardent Disciple, Converts Home of Talented Sisters Into Permanent Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The old parsonage at Haworth, the home for many years of the Brontë sisters who left such an indelible mark on English literature, has been converted into a Brontë Museum and Library, which has been thrown open to the public at a ceremony which for enthusiasm has not been equaled by any that has taken place at this famous literary home.

Sir James Roberts of Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, the donor of the parsonage, invited Sir Edward A. Brotherton to accept the gift on behalf of the Brontë Society for permanent preservation as a museum and library.

After Sir Edward's address Lady Roberts graciously performed the ceremony of formally opening the building. In addition to announcing the new exhibit of books, manuscripts and personal relics of the Brontë family, Sir Edward placed on view a selection of first editions and manuscripts from his own library at Roundhay Park. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at the Black Bull.

A Small Building

The conversion of the old home, or rather its restoration to what it was when Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë, their stern old father, and their wayward brother Branwell, were living beneath its roof, has been made possible by the generosity of Sir James Roberts of Strathallan Castle, Perthshire. Sir James was born in Haworth; at an early age he became a Brontë disciple; he went away and amassed riches, and now in the years of his prosperity, he has remembered the green old parsonage behind the church, at the top of the stone-flagged street at Haworth, and by his generosity has made it possible as a Brontë shrine for ever.

The house is a two-story building with a central doorway, standing back from a small retired garden. Before it stands the church, with all but the tower; while behind it the moors on which the sisters often rambled.

As you stand in the flagged passage immediately on entering the doorway you find on your left the dining and sitting room, four yards square, in which the greater part of the sisters' literary work was accomplished. The old fireplace has given place to a modern grate, and the two window-seats on which the sisters used to sit and read are gone. It was in this room that the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls proposed to Charlotte, and was rejected. His study, in after years, was the tiny room beyond.

On the right of the flagged passage-way is Mr. Brontë's study, where he taught his children, and where, when they were children no longer, he received the news from Charlotte that she had written "Jane Eyre," and later pronounced it "much better than likely."

Collection of Relics

The old home will be used to house the large collection of Brontë relics which have hitherto been on view in the upper rooms of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, just opposite the Black Bull, where Branwell's chair may still be seen.

More treasures have been gathered since it became known that the old parsonage was to become the new museum. Miss Dixon of Harrogate has given the Brontë collection made by her father, including a Bible given by Mr. Nicholls to Martha Brown, the large-type Psalter presented to the Rev. Patrick Brontë by a young parishioner, and—most curious of all—the yellow comb which Emily dropped in the cinders when she sat combing her hair by the fire. It still shows the burnt-out portion. One room in the old parsonage will be made fireproof in order to receive the Bonnell bequest. This is the collection of H. H. Bonnell of Philadelphia, an earnest collector of much of the Brontë material which found its way to America.

G. O. P. COLLECTS \$98,379 FOR FUND

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican National Committee has reported contributions of \$98,379, up to and including July 31, and expenditures of \$48,317.04.

The largest item of expense was \$7100 to the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania. The expenditure was listed under the words "return to Pennsylvania."

The largest contributions recorded were for \$10,000, three persons giving that amount, including Howard Heinz of Pittsburgh, Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, and Arthur Whitney of Mendham, N. J.

Intrepid Airmen



Underwood
MAJ. LOUIS IDZIKOWSKI



Underwood
MAJ. KASIMIR KUBALA

These Two Polish Officers Left Le Bourget Flying Field Early Friday Morning, and Were Sighted Some Hours Later on Their Flight Across the Atlantic to New York.

legislative activity designed to limit and eventually to eliminate the sale of vodka. The main points of the program are a yearly 10 per cent diminution in the amount of production, forbidding the opening of new places for the sale of liquor, as well as sales during holidays, when drunkenness notably increases, the lowering of taxes on nonalcoholic drinks with the view of encouraging their use, and the cheapening of sport equipment, sport being regarded as a useful antidote.

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PIKE'S PEAK TOPPED BY PACIFIC CROSSER

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Arthur Goebel, who led the Dole transpacific fliers from Oakland to Hawaii last August, has flown over the summit of Pike's Peak.

To accomplish the feat he was forced to pilot his plane through dense clouds surrounding the mountain and to fight a sleet and snowstorm above the peak.

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Poles Reported to Have Turned Back in Their Flight

British Steamer Sends Message of Seeing Airplane Approaching From West

LONDON (AP)—The possibility that the Polish transatlantic plane Marshal Pilsudski, which started for the United States on Friday morning, has swung around and is returning to Europe was suggested by a message received from the British steamer Amakura.

The Valencia wireless station reported receiving the following message from the Amakura: "Five a. m. Meridian time (12 p. m. Friday eastern standard time), 46.20 north 20.40 west. Airplane approached from the westward, encircled the ship at a distance of half a mile, height 500 feet and disappeared northward flying very fast, no signal."

NEW YORK (AP)—The Navy hydrographic office interpreted the reports of the ships at sea which sighted the Polish transatlantic airplane as definitely indicating that the Polish fliers were headed back toward Europe.

A message received from the steamer Amakura said that the direction of the plane was 75 degrees. Officials at the Hydrographic Office said that this meant that the plane was traveling in a northeast direction, which would take it toward the British coast. This interpretation seemed to be borne out in fact by the fact that the steamer Amakura reported more than two hours after the Aztec that the plane was about 200 miles north-east of the position given by the Aztec. The position where the Polish plane was last seen is approximately 300 miles off the French coast.

At 2:40 a. m. Greenwich time a biplane was reported by the Norwegian tank steamer Aztec at 44.22 north and 24.08 west. Thus slightly more than two hours after being sighted by the Aztec, the plane appeared to have been sighted by the Amakura, having progressed in a northeasterly direction. So far as known, there are no airplanes in the region mentioned by the two ships, except the Marshal Pilsudski.

In the original message sent by the Amakura, the phrase "in the direction 75 degrees" was used. This could be interpreted as indicating that the plane was flying north by east.

The Polish plane carried no wireless and messages from ships offered only a method of gauging her course and position.

If the messages received from the vessels should turn out to have been garbled and the Polish plane is continuing her voyage to the United States, the machine should strike the North American coast some time about dawn.

Reported sighted 200 miles north of the Azores at 9:40 p. m. last night, eastern standard time, the Polish transatlantic plane, Marshal Pilsudski was believed within striking distance of the United States. With the Aztec, conditions more favorable than at the start of the flight from Paris to New York on Thursday night, Maj. Louis Idzikowski and Maj. Kasimir Kubala were expected to reach the North American coast this afternoon.

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fliers had planned to cross over the Azores and then to head toward Halifax or Bermuda, depending upon weather conditions. They were not sighted over the Azores last night, but a biplane, believed to be their machine, was seen by the steamer Aztec 200 miles north of the Archipelago.

"All seemed well" was the word radioed by the plane.

The Valencia wireless station announced that it had received a message from the British steamer Port Hunter, which was relaying a message intercepted from the Aztec. The message read: "Biplane passed this morning, latitude 44.22 north, longitude 24.08 west in the direction 75 degrees at 2:40 Greenwich time. Machine disappearing over the water. All seemed well."

The Aztec, a Norwegian tank steamer, left Curacao on July 21 for England. Her captain's message would indicate that the plane passed the vessel on the quarter east by north.

NEW YORK (AP)—Slight headwinds and cloudy weather prevailed over the northeastern section of the Atlantic Ocean in the path of the Polish transatlantic plane Marshal Pilsudski.

The liner America notified the Government Weather Bureau here that a light northwest wind, into which the fliers would probably run, and cloudy conditions were encountered about 670 miles east southeast of Halifax.

Dr. James H. Kimball, in charge of the Weather Bureau, said that weather prevailed northeast of Maine, although there was no wind of any consequence. Halifax reported fog, rain and a light southeast wind and cloudy conditions were reported over Nova Scotia.

LOG OF FLIGHT

Thursday: 11:46 p. m. (eastern standard time)—Fliers hop off from Le Bourget, France, for New York.

Friday: 12:35 a. m.—French coast over Dreux, 60 miles from Paris, flying well.

3:10 a. m.—Trawler Pingouin sights plane 60 miles of French coast and 350 miles from Paris.

9:40 p. m.—Steamer Aztec sights a plane about 200 miles north of Azores believed to be that of Polish fliers.

Midnight: Reported by steamer Amakura about 250 miles northeast of position given by Aztec, indicating fliers were returning to Europe.

FASHION INSTITUTE FORMED

ROME (AP)—A new national institute, aimed at establishing Italian standards of fashion and freeing the women of this kingdom from "the dictates of Parisian style makers," has been formed here, Battista Madia, a deputy, has been named chairman of the institute.

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Radio Programs to Aid Farmers Will Begin Oct. 1

Agriculture Department Service Announces New Features Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three new radio programs planned especially for the farmer are to be put on the air beginning on Oct. 1, Morse Salisbury, chief of the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture, has announced. Five of the features radio-cast for the last two years will be continued with alterations to make them meet better the needs of the farmer and home maker during the coming season.

Each of the five major farming zones, into which the country has been divided for program making, will have features especially planned for it. Farmers will hear timely and pertinent discussions of the agricultural problems of their own regions.

The new programs, which will be radio-cast by selected stations, are "United States Radio Forum," "Outdoors With the Scientist," and "Farm Science Snapshots." The "Farm Forum" is to be a daily discussion of farm problems. The "Outdoors With the Scientist" will bring listeners fascinating stories of plant, animal and insect life prepared by the Bureau of Entomology, the Biological Survey and the Weather Bureau. "Farm Science Snapshots" will include a weekly digest of announcements from the field of agricultural research.

Heading the list of old favorites to be continued during the coming season is "Housekeepers' Chat" by "Aunt Sammy." The bureau of home economics is working out new topics to interest the hundreds of thousands who tune in each day on the 10-minute chat. Aunt Sammy's radio cookbook was sent last season

to 185,000 women. It is reported, "Farm Flashes," "Primer for Town Farmers," "The Agricultural Situation Review" and the farm playlets will also be continued.

BRITISH MUSEUM GETS CARLYLE MANUSCRIPT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The manuscript of the first draft of Thomas Carlyle's "Past and Present," has been presented to the British Museum, by Gabriel Wells, New York rare book dealer, according to Mitchell Kennerly, president of the Anderson Galleries. Mr. Kennerly has just returned here from England.

Mr. Kennerly said he had bought two Carlyle manuscripts at an auction sale at Sotheby's, in London, paying \$2100 for them. He then resold them to Mr. Wells, and Mr. Wells offered the British Museum their choice between the complete first draft and the incomplete revised manuscript. According to Mr. Kennerly, Mr. Wells gave the manuscript to the British institution, "in compensation for the recent passing of the Carroll manuscript of 'Alice in Wonderland' into American hands."

DeMille Joins Metro Group

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Disposing of his interests in the DeMille Motion Picture Studio, Cecil B. DeMille, producer-director, has signed contract to join the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios as a director. The announcement states that Mr. DeMille will leave his own studio within a month.

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HOOVER GAINS IN PUBLIC FAVOR, TILSON SAYS

Representative Predicts G. O. P. Landslide—Praises Nominee as Man

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif.—Four weeks of intimate association with Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, emphasized to John G. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, one thing above all others—the man.

Mr. Tilson was the only Republican leader asked to accompany Mr. Hoover to his home here. He was to stay on with Mr. Hoover until he returned to Washington late this month.

The press of the campaign in New England, where the first primary of the elections this year takes place—in Maine, Sept. 13—cut short Mr. Tilson's trip and he returned East to take charge personally of his duties as head of the Speakers' Bureau in that section.

As Republican floor leader of the House he has, of course, had contact with Mr. Hoover. But his association with him during the past month was his first other than formal relations. Like many others he viewed the Secretary of Commerce as an administrator of rare talent and unusual experience but reserved and withdrawn.

Enthusiasm Over the Man
He left him stirred and enthused over the man and firm in the conviction that the realization of the real Hoover that has grown on him is impressing itself upon vital groups of the electorate, with the result that the Republican nominee will attain a victory in November that will surpass the predictions of the politicians.

Mr. Tilson, in telling of his impressions, used the newspaper men who are accompanying Mr. Hoover as an example of what was transpiring throughout the country in the changing view concerning the nominee.

"When the group of reporters left Washington with Mr. Hoover none of them knew him personally," Mr. Tilson said. "They had, of course, seen him and talked to him, but none actually knew him. There was a lack of personal contact between them that is rather exceptional for a man who has been in the Cabinet of two presidents."

Have Seen the Real Man
"They viewed him as did most other people, as reserved and aloof, a talented machine. That opinion does not exist among these men today. In the weeks they have been together they have seen the real man, quiet and unostentatious, yes, simple and plain, yes, but not cold nor unemotional. In fact, quite the contrary. His very reserve covers up his tremendous sensitiveness."

"Watching the reporters, themselves shrewd, critical judges of men, change their view and attitude toward Mr. Hoover, I have seen the same thing take place in the minds of the public, particularly the independent voter. The independent voter and the women, in my judgment, will be determining factors in this presidential election."

"I have found that both are preponderantly for Mr. Hoover. The first because of a growing appreciation of his human qualities added to a deep-rooted respect for his great administrative abilities, and the latter because they remember his heroic service in succoring a war-torn Europe and a flood-devastated Mississippi Valley."

Women Trust Him
"I have found that to the women Mr. Hoover is not a cold, unemotional machine. To them he is a great humanitarian, a man simple and unostentatious; not the political type at all. They trust him profoundly. And the women plus the independent voter, in my judgment, are going to determine this election."

Mr. Tilson declared the basis for the changing view of the public concerning Mr. Hoover was the universal trust in which he is held. He asserted that whether people were for him or not, all had complete confidence in his integrity and ability.

"That is one of the outstanding impressions of my trip across the country and my contact with individual voters and political leaders," Mr. Tilson said. "Everyone trusts the man Hoover. Everyone has complete confidence in him to do the job. There is no doubt that if elected the country would have an administration free from political entanglements."

G. O. P. Landslide Predicted
"People may differ with him about issues and policies, but all are agreed on these facts, and this confidence and trust, in my judgment, will elect him by a majority that will completely overturn the expectations of the politicians."

The fact that Mr. Hoover is an engineer by training and experience is another element, Mr. Tilson held, that would accrue to his advantage as against the Democratic nominee, whose career has been solely political.

"The people want a man who can take the lead in construction," he declared. "The reconstruction period of the war is over. We are entering an era of peace and its great problems of conservation and up-

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building. For this work an engineer is needed, and that Mr. Hoover is, literally, and not politically."

Farmers Need Hoover
Victory, Dickinson Says
CHICAGO (AP)—L. J. Dickinson, representative from Iowa, leader of the McNary-Haugen Farm Bloc in the House of Representatives, has told James W. Good, western manager for the Republican National Committee, that support of Herbert Hoover was the "only salvation for the tall corn farmers" of Iowa, the nominee's home State.

Mr. Dickinson said the hog, cattle, corn and wheat raiser of the Midwest had everything to lose in a Democratic victory, "which would place the congressional farm relief program in the hands of southern planters instead of Gilbert Haugen, author of the McNary-Haugen bill."

Printer Gets Hoover's Acceptance Speech
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (AP)—Herbert Hoover has unbundled himself of the task of preparing the address which he is to deliver here Aug. 11, formally accepting the Republican nomination for President.

The completed draft of the speech, which makes about 6000 words, was sent back to the printer late Friday after the nominee had labored all day with it, assisted at times by William J. Donovan, assistant to the United States Attorney-General, and foremost in Mr. Hoover's council of advisers.

Anti-Smith Conferences Planned Through South
RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Anti-Smith conferences have been called in a number of southern states, Bishop Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has announced here.

The program as announced by Bishop Cannon calls for conferences at Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 7; Macon, Ga., Aug. 9; Raleigh, N. C., and Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10, and Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 13.

Kentucky W. C. T. U. Pledges Active Support to Hoover
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEXINGTON, Ky.—The Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union, true to its aims and endeavors throughout the long years of its existence, is constrained to use all honorable means to secure the defeat at the polls in November of Gov. Alfred E. Smith and the election of Herbert Hoover," declared a resolution adopted at a meeting of union officials here.

Borah Urges \$3,000,000 as Party Fund Limit
BOISE IDA. (AP)—An appeal to both major political parties to limit their campaign expenditures to \$3,000,000 each has been made by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho. The Senator said greater expenditure would constitute "an attempt to debauch the American electorate."

BRITISH LEGION STARTS ON ITS PILGRIMAGE TO FLANDERS' FIELDS
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The great pilgrimage of members of the British Legion to Flanders began on the anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war. During the week-end special steamers will be busy crossing and recrossing the English Channel carrying 11,000 ex-service men in addition to many relatives of the men of 1914-1918. On Tuesday they will be followed by the Prince of Wales and on Wednesday the whole gathering will assemble outside the Menin gate in Ypres for a memorial service to be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang.

The men will be grouped in divisions and after the ceremony a march will be held before the Prince, who will take the salute outside the new Cloth Hall. Representatives of 87 divisions will participate. The men will be billeted in districts the names of which are full of ancient memories—among others, Ypres, Poperinghe, Armentieres, Amiens, St. Omer, Arras. Thence they will make a tour of the three great battle centers, Beaumont sur Ancre, Vimy and Ypres. A representative advance party has left to lay wreaths on the tombs of the unknown soldiers in France and Belgium.

BRUSSELS (AP)—The 14th anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans was commemorated by a salvo of 21 shots fired by all garrisons. Bells were rung and steam whistles blown throughout the country.

Home of Many Books
Books of interest which have been written in this house have among their number Miss Alcott's first book, "Flower Fables," and of Hawthorne's many, "Tanglewood Tales," "The Life of General Pierce," "Our Old Home," and "Septimus Felton," while the unfinished manuscript of "The Dolliver Romance," was found in a small cupboard at the foot of the tower stairs.

Many of the famous "Five Little Peppers," had their beginning here, as well as some of Margaret Sidney's "New England Tales," of which "Whittier With the Children," "Old Concord," and "Her Highways and Byways," are most famous.

This was the only home of the latter of these writers, and during her successful career she made it a constant scene of literary gatherings, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Frank B. Sanborn, Moncure D. Conway, and Hawthorne's grandchildren were among those entertained.

During the last few years the house has been occupied by private families, and once in its history by a girls' boarding school, but now it has been opened to the public by a temporary committee who are officials of the Alcott Memorial Society and the Concord Antiquarian Society.

Marking the first day of its opening, a reception was held in the old house for the townsfolk at which Mrs. F. Alcott Pratt, who is a direct descendant of "Meg" in "Little Women," Mrs. Hoover Jr., who is spending the summer in Concord, Mrs. Allen French, and Mrs. Woodward Hudson, were the hostesses of the afternoon.

Politics Offers No Farm Relief, Dr. Fay Asserts
(Continued from Page 1)
rate of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 a year. Japan, in the opinion of the speaker, does not wish to annex Manchuria. The Chinese, however, are suspicious.

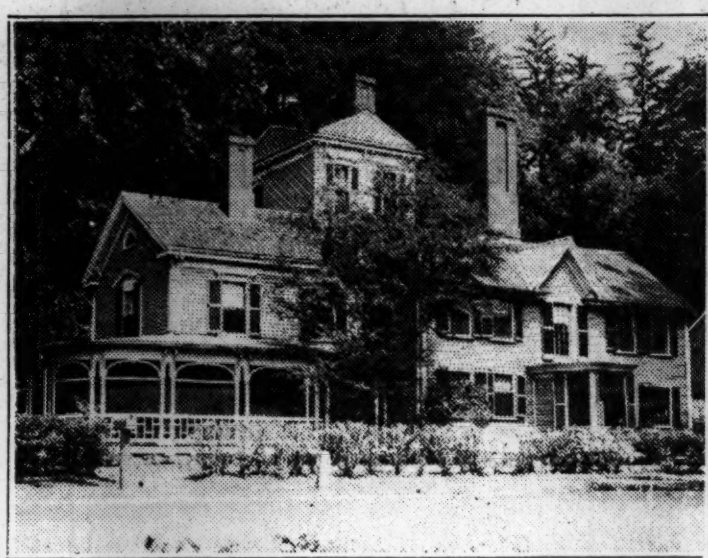
"Manchuria promises for years to come," he said, "to be the great danger spot in the Far East."

"The United States feels an interest in the Far East which it does not feel in Europe," he continued, "and it will co-operate with other Pacific and Far Eastern powers, as at the Washington Conference, when it did not co-operate with the same powers in settling similar issues in Europe."

Interest Shifts to Pacific
Dr. Blakeslee said the center of world interest had shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While Europe gives promise of becoming stabilized politically, the Far East, he said, "appears likely to remain for many years the scene of the world's most important and perplexing issues."

Speaking of China, Dr. Blakeslee said that the most powerful motive there is nationalism. It will be extremely difficult, he added, to reconcile China's claim of sovereignty with Japan's claim of special interests.

Famous Books Were Written Here



Wayside, in Concord, Mass., Where Three Authors Lived and Wrote Books That Have Lasted, and Which is Now Opened to Public Inspection.

Another of Concord's Literary Shrines Is Opened to the Public

Wayside, Where the Alcotts Lived, Where the Pepper Series Had Its Origin and Where Hawthorne Wrote, Saved to Posterity

"Wayside," a historical dwelling which sheltered and inspired three writers of eminence, namely, Hawthorne, Louisa M. Alcott and Margaret Sidney, has been opened to the public.

It is an old yellow structure on the Lexington Road to Concord, with numerous gables and a tower outlined against a high ridge covered with vegetation and crowded with historical significance. It was along this ridge that the Minute Men followed the British on their retreat to Boston, and later became a favorite resort of the three authors.

Many of the rooms and scenes about the place are accurately described in Miss Alcott's "Little Women," because it was here she spent many years of her childhood. When the Alcotts moved into "Orchard House," next door, which is at present the outstanding memorial to the Alcotts, they sold the house to Nathaniel Hawthorne, which is the only house ever owned by this author. After Hawthorne, the house was bought by Daniel Lothrop, Boston publisher, whose wife was Margaret Sidney, author of the famous "Little Peppers" series.

House, Like Topsy, "Just Grew"
The architecture of the dwelling, while crude, is interesting in that the noticeable additions mark the history of the times as well as the individual characteristics of the people who lived there. It is said that the first section was a settler's cabin, on either end of which a wheelwright's shop, which stood on the property before the Alcotts lived, there was divided and added. At a later date, Mr. Alcott added the barn to the house, as well as terracing the ridge and erecting a summer house on the top of the hill.

Hawthorne made few changes until after his return from abroad when, greatly influenced by Italian architecture, he built a three-story tower. The lower room of this structure has a 15-foot ceiling and a dark and severe atmosphere; over the windows and door is a gable, and the walls are lined with high shelves.

The top floor, or the tower, is the room in which Hawthorne did all his writing. It is a bare, gray room with many odd book shelves and cases upon which a number of white busts are now assembled. In one corner is a high plain desk built in the wall, and on the ceiling, which is divided into four triangles which shape to a point, a series of landscapes has been painted.

In summer the room was inevitably warm and stuffy, and in winter the opposite must have been true; however, the numerous large windows, and a small air-tight stove indicate that the writer made use of his den despite the weather.

Home of Many Books
Books of interest which have been written in this house have among their number Miss Alcott's first book, "Flower Fables," and of Hawthorne's many, "Tanglewood Tales," "The Life of General Pierce," "Our Old Home," and "Septimus Felton," while the unfinished manuscript of "The Dolliver Romance," was found in a small cupboard at the foot of the tower stairs.

Many of the famous "Five Little Peppers," had their beginning here, as well as some of Margaret Sidney's "New England Tales," of which "Whittier With the Children," "Old Concord," and "Her Highways and Byways," are most famous.

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MINERS TO TRY OUT CANADIAN FARM WORK
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Ministry of Labor has invited the Northumberland Miners' Association to nominate two representatives to go to Canada at the Government's expense to do harvest work as wage earners, with a view to giving first-hand information on their return. R. W. Allison of Prudhoe and Norman Dryden of Willington Quay have been nominated.

Fifteen hundred applications have been received from Newcastle from men wishing to undertake harvest work in Canada. Seventy-five thousand men are needed this month. A favorable report from Allison and Dryden is expected to give a strong impetus to Britain's labor emigration policy.

CAMBRIDGE WHITEFIELD HALL
Attractive apartments, convenient to the Christian Science church, Harvard Square, and the Colleges.
Fireproof construction. Automatic elevator.
Full service, also maid, if desired.
All suites have refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, en-suite closets, etc.
Suites furnished or unfurnished. Cafe in building.
Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.
Apply THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr.
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Telephone 5-2563—3884

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12 lots for Women—12 lots for men, and the special autograph feature lot described below:

for Men
Men's Linen Plain Hem, 6 for \$1.20
Men's Linen, Plain Hemstitched, 1/4 and 1/2-inch hems, 6 for \$1.65
Men's Linen, Hemstitched, 1/4-inch hem with initial, 6 for \$1.25
Men's Linen, Hemstitched, 1/2-inch hem with initial, 6 for \$1.65
Men's Linen, Colored Borders, 6 for \$1.65
Men's Linen, Colored Borders, hand-run hems, 6 for \$2.50
*Linen from Ireland, hemstitched and embroidered in U. S.

for Women
Women's Irish Linen \$1.00
Women's Irish Linen Embroidered Corners, 6 for 67c
Women's Irish Linen Colored Embroidered Corners, 80c
Women's Irish Linen Colored Borders, 1 1/2-inch hems, 6 for 93c
Irish Linen, Chinese Hand-embroidered Corners, in \$1.05 colors, 6 for 85c
*Real Armenian lace
Edge Linen Centers, 2 for 85c
*Armenian hemstitched with Armenian lace edge on Irish Linen.

Until August 11 Only
No orders for this Special Feature can be filled after this date.
Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs
1/2-inch hems.
25 Name or initials autographed without charge.
6 for \$1.38
Handkerchief Dept.—Street Floor

Hocver Did Not 'Fix' War Prices, Garfield Says

Chairman of Committee Refutes Charge Made Against Nominee

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Herbert Hoover was not responsible for fixing the price of the farmers' wheat during the war, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and head of the Institute of Politics, declared in answer to George N. Peek, one of the authors of the McNary-Haugen bill. Dr. Garfield was chairman of the Fair Price Commission in 1917, which was named by President Wilson to arrive at a fair price for the farmers' wheat under the war controlled price policy.

Dr. Garfield went over the history of the price-fixing episode and said Mr. Hoover did not even know the price agreed upon, until it was announced to him through the Garfield committee.

In the summer of 1917, according to Dr. Garfield, Mr. Hoover asked President Wilson to name a price-fixing committee and the President called in Dr. Garfield to form it.

Formed Committee of 12
Dr. Garfield secured 12 men representing all shades of opinion and with strong emphasis on the farming element. The committee was formed after the allied governments formed a single buying agency, which declined to pay more than \$1.50 to \$1.80 for American wheat.

Dr. Garfield revealed details of the committee's meeting for the first time. It was widely divided in opinion when it first met. Mr. Hoover, at his own request, refrained from taking part in the discussion. Mr. Hoover expressed doubt to Dr. Garfield that a unanimous agreement could be reached.

The decisive meeting was held behind locked doors in Washington. The first formal ballot showed price proposals ranging from \$1.85 to \$2.50 a bushel. As balloting proceeded the opinions of members drew together, and at length \$2.20 was hit upon as a "fair" price.

Hoover Not Consulted
From first to last neither Mr. Hoover nor the President interfered in the deliberations, Dr. Garfield said.

Dr. Garfield said he did not wish to comment on Mr. Peek's other statements, for he could not speak of them personally, as he could of the price-fixing incident.

"But you feel that it is an unjust political weapon to blame Mr. Hoover for wheat in the war," he was asked. "Absolutely," Dr. Garfield answered. "He had nothing to do with it." Dr. Garfield is not taking an active part in the campaign but is understood to favor Mr. Hoover. He was one of the college presidents who urged Mr. Hoover's nomination.

LICENSES ARE REFUSED BY A DUBLIN JUSTICE
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires: "A

justice of the Dublin District Court has refused to grant 230 applications of publicans for licenses which would have enabled them to keep open daily between the now prohibited hours of 2:30 and 3:30 p. m. during the Dublin Horse Show and the period of the Taitteann games."

He said that not a single reason had been given to show the necessity of such extension, and to ask him to permit 230 houses to remain open was to ask him "to drive a coach and four through an act of the Free State Parliament."

Smith to Confer With Party Leaders
NEW YORK (AP)—In the seclusion of the executive mansion at Albany, Governor Smith not only intends during the next fortnight to put into black and white his views regarding campaign issues, but to confer with various Democratic leaders, among them some who opposed him for the presidential nomination at Houston.

Governor Smith has disclosed that he already has requested Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, who is a Roman Catholic and a dry, to meet him for a campaign chat. Senator Walsh is willing, but a date for their conference has not been determined.

Despite the Democratic nominee's insistence that he is not for the equalization fee as contained in the McNary-Haugen farm bill, George N. Peek, Illinois "farm leader," who has enlisted in his cause, insists he is satisfied.

Gov. Horton Leads in Tennessee Race
NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Gov. Henry H. Horton entered the stretch in the Democratic gubernatorial race with an unofficial advantage of approximately 2500 votes over Hill McAlister, but the latter's headquarters declined to concede the Governor's nomination.

With all but 205 of the State's 2230 precincts reported unofficially, the count stood: Horton, 91,022; McAlister, 88,494.

The 20,000 plurality that M. McAlister received in Shelby County was augmented by a plurality of close to 7000 in his home county of Davidson, but the Governor was strongly supported in many rural districts.

Returns had been received from every county but one, and the missing precincts were widely scattered. Senator Kenneth D. McKellar won handsily in his contest for renomination in the Democratic primary from Representative Finis J. Garrett.

Florida "Bolters" Campaign to Win State for Hoover
TAMPA, Fla.—The Florida Democratic-Hoover Association, formed under the leadership of E. B. Keller, retired Tampa business man, is plunging into a vigorous campaign to carry this State for the Republican nominee. Headquarters have been set up here, and thousands of pieces of literature have been mailed throughout the State.

The statement issued by the association declared in part that "Al Smith, the Sachem, and his Tammany adherents are the bolters and not the Democrats opposing him."

The brief boom time affluence in Florida was induced by our natural advantages, plus the constitutional amendment forever precluding the levying of a state inheritance tax. This encouragement to the investor to development in Florida was entirely offset by the enactment of the discriminatory and infamous Eighty-Two Federal Inheritance Law. Thus was Florida's sacrifice nullified and her bid for public favor made useless. The courageous fight of our most eminent leaders for the repeal of this measure handicapping our progress, has won the support of Coolidge and Hoover. Governor Smith has unequivocally stated his opposition to any means of abrogating this law, either by repeal or attacking its constitutionality, notwithstanding his party's staunch advocacy to the States' Rights principle.

"If we are bolters, then what about Tammany, which organization has not supported the party nominee for 16 years? If we are bolters, then the principles and heritages handed down to us by Democracy and the moral issues involved are of less importance than the overweening ambition of one man."

"Are we going to be coerced, by threats of suspension from the party if we support Hoover? If such threats could be carried out there would be more Democrats out of the party in Florida in November than in it."

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Tampa Business Man Organizes Democrats to Aid G. O. P. Nominee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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RADIO

Herbert Hoover Notification Radiocast to Be Nation-Wide

Republican Candidate on Air 45 Minutes
Aug. 11—Record Tie-in Expected

When Herbert Hoover formally accepts the presidential nomination of the Republican Party in the huge stadium of Leland Stanford Jr. University, Aug. 11, 90,000 people will see and hear him speak. At the same time his voice will be heard in every section of the United States and will be available for radio listeners throughout the world.

The radio network over which the voice of the Republican presidential candidate will be radiocast will be the largest in the history of radiocasting if no hitch occurs in present plans. Arrangements have been made for the speech to go on the air from 35 stations in the United States and from four or more short wave transmitters for reception in foreign countries.

The combined three networks of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System will form the backbone of the huge chain. A number of independent stations also will be included in the hook-up. The present record for national hook-ups is 85 stations for the radiocast of the radio industry banquet from the Hotel Astor in New York, Sept. 21, 1927.

Notification ceremonies will begin at 5 p. m. Pacific coast time. This means that the radiocast will go on the air at 6 p. m. mountain time, at 7 p. m. central standard time, 8 p. m. eastern time, and 9 p. m. eastern daylight saving time.

Gov. C. C. Young of California will be the first speaker on the air. He will introduce George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire and chairman of the Republican notification committee. Senator Moses then will formally notify Secretary Hoover of his selection as the Republican

standard bearer in the presidential campaign. Secretary Hoover will deliver his acceptance speech and is scheduled to speak for 45 minutes. In his speech Secretary Hoover is expected to discuss the campaign issues and clarify his party's attitude on issues of national importance. It will be his first campaign speech since his nomination.

Jennings Pierce of the National Broadcasting Company staff in San Francisco and Edward B. Husing of the Columbia Broadcasting System will be the announcers for the Republican event.

The Leland Stanford University band will be present at the notification ceremonies, according to word received from Palo Alto.

Plans now are under way for the acceptance speech to be radiocast from a Pacific coast short wave transmitter for reception in the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. The speech also is expected to go out on short waves from transmitters operated by WGB in Schenectady, KDKA in Pittsburgh and WLW in Cincinnati.

The capacity of the stadium in Palo Alto is 90,000 persons. Stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company which are expected to radiocast the acceptance speech include: WEA and WJZ in New York; WEEI and WBZA in Boston; WBZ in Springfield; WTIC in Hartford; WJR in Providence; WTAG in Worcester; WSSH in Portland, Me.; WFI and WLIT in Philadelphia; WRC in Washington, D. C.; WBAL in Baltimore; WGY in Schenectady; WGR in Buffalo; WHAM in Rochester; WCAE in Pittsburgh; KDKA in Pittsburgh; WEAR in Cleveland; WJW and WJR in Detroit; WLW in Cincinnati; WGN and WLW in Chicago; KYW in Chicago; KSD and KWK in St. Louis; WOC in Davenport; WHO in Des Moines; WOV in Omaha; WDAF and WREN in Kansas City, Mo.; WCO and WRHM in Minneapolis-St. Paul; WTMJ in Milwaukee; KOA in Denver; WHAS in Louisville; WSM in Nashville; WMC in Memphis; WSB in Atlanta;

WBT in Charlotte, N. C.; KVOO in Tulsa; WFAA in Dallas; KPRC in Houston; WOAI in San Antonio; WBAP in Fort Worth; WRVA in Richmond; WJAX in Jacksonville, Fla.; KFO and KGO in San Francisco; KFI in Los Angeles; KGW in Portland, Ore.; KOMO in Seattle; KHQ in Spokane, and WBBB in Superior, Wis.

The following stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System will radiocast this event: WOR, New York; WCAU, Philadelphia; WNAC, Boston; WEAN, Providence; WFBL, Syracuse; WMAK, Buffalo; WCAO, Baltimore; WJAS, Pittsburgh; WDAC, Akron; WAIL, Columbus; WKRC, Cincinnati; WGHP, Detroit; WMAC, Chicago; WQOW, Fort Wayne; KMOX, St. Louis; KMBC, Kansas City; KOIL, Council Bluffs; WSPD, Toledo; WMAF, South Dartmouth.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PATRONIZE RADIO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Heads of all government departments and establishments, including all naval activities afloat and ashore, have been urged by Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur to make more extensive use of the naval radio communications services in the interests of economy. "At present," writes Secretary Wilbur in a letter to all government chiefs, "about 25 per cent of the traffic handled by the Naval Communication System is official business for other departments of the Government. There is a possibility of handling a considerably greater amount of traffic than is now transmitted, with resulting economies to the Government and further improvement in the efficiency of the system."

"It is directed that the facilities of the Naval Communication Service be extended for official correspondence to other government departments wherever and whenever practicable."

PALATIAL LINERS FOR CANADIAN RAILWAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—With American travel to the Canadian Pacific Coast increasing annually, the Canadian National Railways will augment their present coastwise steamship services shortly with the construction of three palatial liners, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the National system, announced here. The new liners will be ready for service in 1930, he stated.

Sir Henry declared this program was necessary to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demands of business on this coast in common with development all over Canada. He added that so far this year the Canadian National Railways' net earnings were well ahead of those recorded at a similar period a year ago.

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plain and de luxe, all kinds, a specialty.
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just off the Rue de la Paix

Radio Program Notes

A SALON arrangement of a number of Cuban folk melodies, collected by Nathaniel Shilkret

while visiting there, will be presented under his direction during the Maxwell House concert on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 4:30 central daylight saving time. Other numbers to be heard during this program include the intermezzo and "Marche Miniature," from Tchaikovsky's Suite No. 1 (Op. 45); "L'Automne," from Glazounov's ballet, "The Seasons," and a salon arrangement of "Dance of the Toy Regiment," made by Mr. Shilkret from the original composition by Green. The majestic "Prize Song" from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" will close the concert.

The program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, WTMJ, KSD WRHM, WOC, WHO, WDAF KVOO, WBAP, KPRC, WHAS, WSM, WMB, WSB, WBT, KOA, WOB and WEEB.

The WBAI String Quartet concert heretofore given on Monday evenings from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, will be heard on Thursdays instead, beginning with the week of Aug. 5. In making this announcement, Frederick H. Huber, director, states that the hour of the concert will be from 8 to 8:30, this arrangement to continue until further notice.

The WBAI String Quartet, one of the most popular of the regular weekly features on the schedule of WBAI, Baltimore, comprises the following artists: Michael Weiner, first violinist; Arthur Morgan, second violinist; Edmund Cook, viola player, and Samuel Maurice Stern, cellist.

With the summer evenings lengthening so that an hour of dusk follows the dinner hour, the Los Angeles studio of the NBC System will present a special series of "Twilight Concert Hours," the first of which is scheduled to go on the air from 7 to 8 o'clock, Pacific time, Thursday evening, Aug. 9.

Music with a strong emotional appeal will be featured in the program which will open with a string ensemble, "Underneath the Stars," to be followed by Massenet's charming love song, "Open Thy Blue Eyes." Miss Helen Davis, soprano, will be the vocalist.

William Kalani, baritone, will sing the haunting Hawaiian melody, "Song of the Islands." Victor Young, pianist-composer, will play a group of his own compositions in keeping with the general trend of the program. Herman's "Fantasie Caprice" will be played as a cello solo by Jean Egloff.

Although it is the purpose to keep this hour in the twilight atmosphere, the program makers will not confine themselves to merely tuneful music but will give listeners touches of serious compositions to afford the necessary contrast. The two most pretentious of serious numbers are the "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," by Wagner, and "The Girl With the Flaxen Hair," by Debussy. The Los Angeles Studio program will be heard through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI.

A saxophone trio, string and woodwind quartet, a cello solo and selections by a vocal quartet will lend variety to the "Trail Blazers" program over KSTP, the National Battery station, St. Paul, Thursday, Aug. 9, between 7 and 8 p. m.

The arrival of the "Trail Blazers" is always heralded by the "Spirit of Progress March" which is followed by highly diversified musical entertainment.

The "Sweetest Maid" will be taken on an ocean voyage and the scenes before her will be interpreted musically by her orchestra in the program to be heard over KSTP on the same evening, between 8 and 9 p. m. She will sing several selections.

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Lucy Marsh, soprano, known by the radio audience as the Honeybees, will sing the guitar solo in a rendition of Clay's "Song of the Islands." The orchestra will furnish the accompaniment for both solo numbers.

The two duets by the Honeybees include a composition entitled "Dream River" and Gordon's work, "No One Knows But the Red, Red Rose." Another interesting selection included on the program is Erno Rapee's composition "When Love Comes Stealing," which will be offered as an orchestral novelty.

Erno Rapee, the composer of this piece, is director of music and conductor for "Roxy" (S. L. Rothafel) of radio and moving picture fame. This program will be heard through WEA, WEEI, WTAM, WFI, WRC, WGY, WCAE, WWJ, WSAI, WBBB, KSD, WHAS, WHO, WOV, KVOO WFAA, WCOB, WSM, WMC, WSB, WDAF and WEEB.

Close harmony by the Texaco Rounders will be offered radio listeners in the 30-minute program over NBC System stations Thursday evening from 9 to 9:30, Aug. 9.

Opening the half hour, the quintet will be heard in the pleasing melody "Oh, You South." The duet "Little Hills Are Calling" follows as the second number. The Arion Trio, assisting artists on this program, will be heard in "Habanera" from Victor Herbert's "Nata." Another quartet number is the ever-popular "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise." The Texaco Rounders will be heard through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO, KPO and KFI.

After celebrating in turn the musical nations of Europe by playing the works of their composers, American and American composers are to be featured in the concert by the Goldman Band, on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

Opening with John Philip Sousa's "King Cotton," the famous concert band will play on this date some of the most melodious works of Edward MacDowell, Henry Hadley, Victor Herbert, Reginald De Koven, the less familiar American composers, White and Kelley, and close with Hosmer's "Southern Rhapsody," characteristic of southern Negro tunes.

The trumpet solo by Del Stagers this week is Clarke's "Twilight Dream."

Once again the Philco Camp Fire burns merrily, the boys sing and Ezra Higby fabricates as the weekly half hour is heard through the stations of the NBC System from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, Pacific time, Thursday evening, Aug. 9.

"Johnnie," the accordionist; "Charley," the guitarist; "Tom," "Harry," "Ted" and "Irv," will all be on hand to contribute to the entertainment. The Philco program is heard through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO, KPO and KFI.

DENMARK CONTINUES EDUCATIONAL RADIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Luxemburg Leads List of States Ratifying Labor

Conventions Include the 8-
Hour Agreement Signed
at Washington in 1919

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Luxemburg, with 100 per cent of ratifications, easily tops the list of states which have ratified labor conventions negotiated under the auspices of the International Labor Office, according to the latest statistics issued by that institution. Luxemburg has 25 ratifications to its credit; Belgium, 18; Bulgaria, 16; Estonia and Poland, 14 each; Great Britain and Hungary, 13 each; France, Italy, Latvia and Yugoslavia, 12; India, Rumania and Sweden, 11; Greece, 10; after which there is a gradual tailing-off down to 0 standing to the credit (or otherwise) of a handful of South American republics, Portugal, Cuba and China. Australia, with one ratification, saves its reputation by being a federal state and therefore not obliged to submit statistics regarding its component parts.

The conventions which have been negotiated at the various conferences of the International Labor Office include the famous eight hours conventions signed at Washington in 1919 which have so far been ratified by eight states only, including India, but excluding China and Japan. The convention regarding the minimum age for industry signed the same year has been ratified by 15 states and a similar instrument for employment at sea by 20. This and a convention on night work for young persons share second place, the first being occupied by a convention on unemployment which has received 23 ratifications. The most unpopular convention appears to be the one prohibiting

lag night work in bakeries, which though negotiated in 1925, has so far only found favor with Luxemburg. Altogether the total number of ratifications received amounted to about 300. A significant note appended to the statistics reads: "No official information which can be indicated in this table has been received by the International Labor Office from the following members of the organization: Albania, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Persia, Peru, Salvador, Siam, Venezuela."

For some years past none of these States have sent representatives to the annual conferences of the International Labor Office, although by the terms of their membership they have undertaken to do so. Each of the members is also bound "to make an annual report . . . on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party."

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SPLIT IN BRITISH HUMANE SOCIETY ON SPORT ISSUE

Dramatic Scene at General Assembly as Malcontents Take Control of Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A serious dispute over the constitution of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Great Britain has arisen. A number of the members hold that such a society ought to take up a more active position than it has hitherto done against cruelty generally, including blood sports and the use of animals under circumstances where cruelty is liable to occur. The council, on the other hand, as now constituted, takes the view that it is cruelty in sport as in other walks of life, rather than sport itself, which ought to be abolished.

A case has been brought in the High Court of Chancery by Frank de Vere Sumner and other members of the society to restrain the council and its president, Lord Banbury, from using certain proxies at this year's annual meeting.

Pending a decision in this case, and in conformity with an agreement reached with Mr. Sumner, the council declared adjourned the general meeting which had been summoned recently to assemble in London. A number of members present at this meeting declined to accept the chairman's ruling that such adjournment should take place.

The meeting thereupon split into two parts amid scenes of some confusion. Lord Banbury and his supporters left the building, while the remainder, comprising about 100 members, and including Stephen Coleridge, remained behind under the chairmanship of T. Wallis-Grain and proceeded to dispose of the annual report and to elect a new committee.

Several resolutions were also passed, the chief one declaring that it should be made illegal to employ ponies below ground in any new coal pit, and regretting that the funds and organization of the R. S. P. C. A. had not been used in opposing this traffic.

KODAK FIRM CREDITS COLOR FILM EXPERT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Credit for the development of their new amateur colored "movie" process has just been given by officials of the Eastman Kodak Company to John G. Capstaff, photographic research expert. The company announced recently the perfecting of the "kodachrome" process by which colored motion pictures may be taken with an ordinary amateur motion picture camera equipped with a small inexpensive attachment. This process, representing a widespread departure from elaborate profes-

sional methods of color photography, is the fruit of 10 years of labor by Mr. Capstaff, it was disclosed.

Dr. C. E. K. Mess, director of the Eastman research laboratories, declared that Mr. Capstaff also was responsible for the development of the black-and-white amateur "movie" process placed on the market five years ago. Mr. Capstaff was born in England. He has been employed in the Eastman laboratories for 16 years.

Milwaukee Finds Employment Rife

Reports Many More Employed Than Ever Before in Normal Periods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With more persons employed here than ever before in the peace-time history of the city, and with employment agencies ready to place more men and women if they can get them, Milwaukee is looking forward optimistically to the fall and winter months.

An employment office survey showed 37,314 persons at work in 44 representative factories of the city.

"The survey shows an even prosperity and the jump in employment is not due to a sudden demand of a boom," according to Harry Lippert, superintendent of the local employment bureau. "It shows sound growth and expansion and I have no fear of the employment situation here for many months to come. It will be good even though a presidential year is not considered favorable to employment."

Speech of 'Natives' Recorded for Study

Samples Range From Gullah Negroes Dialect to 'Yankeeese'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first seven of a series of 26 phonograph records of the various dialects spoken in the United States have just been recorded here. Under the direction of Dr. William C. Greet of Barnard College, Columbia University, samples of the various types of speech which have developed in the country are being collected. They will be used in the study of language and phonetics in universities.

The records, made at the studios of the Victor Talking Machine Company, ranged from the native Gullah dialect, used by the Negroes along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, to the "way down East" dialect of Northern Maine. Original "New Yorkerese" from the Tenth Avenue section of Manhattan was recorded along with the speech of native South Carolinians, Ohioans, Vermonters, and Missourians.

A simple animal story, selected for its content of vowel nuances, was read successively by the recorders, several of whom were Columbia University students.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Laura Clark Atkinson, Beverly, Calif.
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Mrs. Ann W. Vaughn, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
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Music News of the World

Hindemith's 'Cardillac' in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

THAT the name of Paul Hindemith has, among the young German composers, acquired a world-wide fame cannot be denied. He is considered to be the principal representative of German music at the present time. Hindemith has never ceased to interest his contemporaries by the progress of his art. On the whole he does not attract the attention of the musical public by startling achievements which after some time generally prove to be mere bubbles, but tries to deserve his position by legitimate procedures. He stands on the firm ground of tradition and craftsmanship.

The facility of his music-making, which had hardly its like, at least in the German musical world, might have proved dangerous to his development if his innate sense of form and artistic conscience had not supported him in his way and driven him forward. That even he could not help following Stravinskyan methods was easily understood, the more so because Hindemith, by his very nature, was a young man with a sense of humor who, in his second decade, was inclined to pay his tribute to musical jokes, such as were in fashion in the western part of Europe. It must, however, be said that the sections containing such jokes were the weaker parts of his works.

Chamber music is his main achievement. His contribution to the musical stage consists of three one-act operas, which were so many tests of great talent, though the musical idiom in which they were written was not in the least original. His first operas did not show him free from Wagner's musical drama, in spite of the more lively rhythm of a composer of the younger generation.

Linear Counterpoint

Even his chamber music was subjected to great change, owing to linear counterpoint being systematically employed in German music. This was due to the influence of Arnold Schönberg. No doubt, the return to Bach and his predecessors, having become the new catchword of modern music, did not fail to make itself felt also in his music. Notwithstanding, his individuality revealed itself against pedantry. Linear counterpoint as a system cannot but lead to dullness and dryness, and though the latter was not completely avoided Hindemith at a certain moment, bored with systematic formalism, always found his way back to that rhythmic invention which is one of the principal features of his personal style.

In this stage of musical evolution, Paul Hindemith turned back to opera, which, just at that time, had found in Ernst Klenke and Kurt Weill two remarkable representatives. It was Klenke who reported a triumph over his fellow composers by his theatrical gifts, unparalleled in the present musical world. There arose between the two former colleagues, a difference of aim easily to be understood: Hindemith, doing his chamber music work very consistently, could not but be contrary to Klenke, the opportunist of the musical stage. So Hindemith, when composing an opera, was resolved to employ the system adopted by him in the composition of chamber music. In this respect he seems to share the conviction of Busoni, who pretended that an operatic score had to show no difference from a symphonic one. For this Mozart was adduced as the great model.

Problematic Foundations

When Hindemith's "Cardillac" first appeared in the Dresden Staatsoper, I discussed this opera rather briefly, expecting to see it on the Berlin musical stage. In the meantime Otto Krenke had left "Cardillac" in Wiesbaden to greater success, and it was clear that the same conductor, having been appointed musical director

of the Berlin Krolloper, would try to do the same for the composer, whom he liked so much. It was, therefore, to be hoped that the critic also would be afforded an opportunity of considering this work from a new angle. For Klenke, fully conversant with this score, was likely to emphasize certain moments in such a way that novel effects would be produced.

This, indeed, was the case, but at the same time the problematic foundation on which "Cardillac" was built became clearer than before. It is hardly necessary to tell the plot of "Cardillac," in which a goldsmith is the dominant figure: a man who is so fond of the jewels made by him that he wins them back at almost any cost. Hindemith, when deciding to set to music this libretto, written by Ferdinand Lion, obviously wanted to prove that no libretto prevented music-making; or that music had to follow other lines than those of acting on the stage.

Leader of Lost Cause

We may consider this opera as a first instance of how musicology, having already greatly influenced the so-called pure music, undertakes to enter upon the realm of opera. Hindemith, as the representative of present day music in Germany, has to be regarded as the first and of course the most interesting propagandist of a lost cause. For to anyone gifted with a strong sense of the theater and its possible effects, it is clear that operatic music has to fulfill other conditions than symphonic ones. In the past, the voice played a dominant part. The composer, employing the system of linear counterpoint cannot but undermine its importance by subordinating it to the system of instrumental parts characteristic of this method of composition.

Hindemith as a child of our age and as a very independent musician, is rather regardless of the harmonic point of view. He very seldom violates his system, but, in the course of the second act, he lets himself go, even to coloratura passages. On the whole, Bach's aria with concert instruments is his leading motive. Of course, a man like Hindemith, full of rhythmic vigor, cannot be completely insensible to the movement going on, and there are some rare moments, in which music and action, though by pure hazard, seem to coincide. Then the hearer becomes the victim of a mistake, but of a pleasant one, the more so because the singer on the stage, not caring for the system and being more dramatic than Hindemith himself, exercises his vocal power to the full, thus obtaining effects not foreseen by the composer.

Use of Fugato

The fugato is a favorite means of expression in the score. Since, even in the older music, it had been used to express the excitement of a crowd, it serves here also this purpose. This happens in the first and particularly in the third act, which, for this reason, proved effective.

This performance was interesting from many points of view. First of all, it served to reveal how a conductor can, to a certain degree, save a composer who, writing an opera, has neglected the theater; secondly, it proved that the voice, even in the hard struggle it has to wage against the composer himself, remains victorious. And indeed Fritz Krenke, the baritone singing the part of Cardillac, held the stage by most impressive singing; also Felicia Huen-Mihacek, impersonating Cardillac's daughter, interpreted her part very intensely and musically. The chorus contributed much to the final effect.

So, this performance proved again that Klenke, who, in the ordinary repertoire had found many adversaries, was really fascinating, when devoting his labor to the unusual. The "Cardillac" performance was the conclusion of Klenke's directorial activity. He is no organizer. As a musical leader he will do his job, if chosen carefully, but rather than anyone else. In the next season we shall greet him as the principal conductor of an opera house, the director of which will be the non-musician Ernst Legal. The Krolloper is to become a people's theater.

Poet Versus Composers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

PUSHKIN'S is the name of all the names associated with the opera, "Boris Godounoff," that unshakably stands. Moussorgsky's name may be printed large on the showbills, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's may be numbered times mentioned in the remarks of critics; nevertheless they are, when strictly considered, of secondary moment. For the author of the drama that underlies the libretto surpasses in artistic significance both the composer and the arranger. The poet who conceived the character of the Tsar Boris and shaped it into a theatrical personage counts far more than either of the men who invested it with rhythm, melody, harmony and tone-color and who converted its speech into song.

The same thing holds, I have always thought, of the opera, "Don Giovanni"; obscure though the writer may be whose play forms the basis of Mozart's text. Without the principal figure demanding to be set in vocal and orchestral sound, the arias and accompaniments of that work never, in their unexampled beauty, could have come into existence. Don Juan, Mephistopheles, Boris and Othello are the explanation of certain famous passages of music; but no music explains, at best it only illustrates, them. They would live, though the dominant seventh were undevised, uninvited, undiscovered.

The Vocal Score

Commonly, Pushkin rather tends to drop out of the "Boris Godounoff" question, as though he were an uncertain and a legendary factor. The whole talk is of Moussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff, for the reason that the opera as first written and as later revised by Moussorgsky is being edited and published under Russian State auspices, and the arranged version made by Rimsky-Korsakoff and used regularly on the European and the American stage is undergoing the test of comparison therewith.

Editorially, they have begun at the little end of the matter. They have got out, for their first effort, a book for voices and piano. Paul Lam, collating the autograph scripts and seeing that the proper notes are engraved and printed. The Oxford University Press has put forth this book with text done into two languages, English and French, by M. D. Calvocoressi. Gradually, they are moving toward the objective, the desire of the musical world as far as "Boris Godounoff" is concerned—

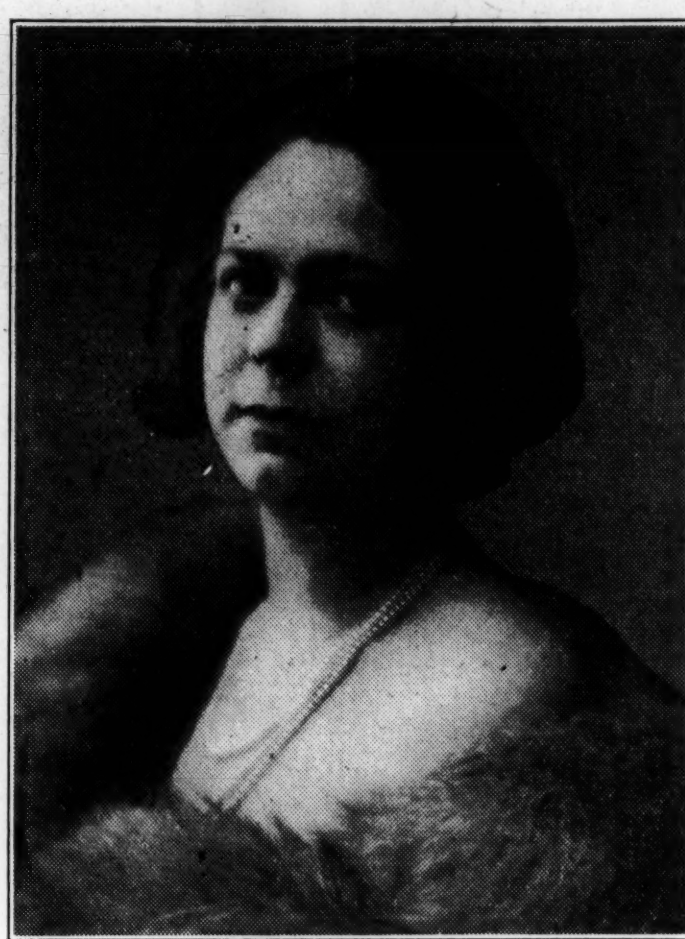
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EVA TURNER

Notes and Queries

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THE London season will have ended by the time these words are in print. Like the school children, and with much the same relief, musical critics are "breaking up." For the next few weeks they will be rid of the monotonous importunities of recital-givers, but unless they spend their holiday in a balloon or a diving-bell it is difficult to see how and where they will give the slip to loudspeakers and gramophones.

One of the most interesting of the closing concerts took place at the Arts Theatre Club, where Edward Clark and the club's chamber orchestra were heard with Arthur Catterall (violin) and Sarah Fischer (soprano) as soloists. Those of us who venture to doubt that the art of music stopped with the works of Wagner, Brahms or the early Strauss—in art, beginnings and ends, are as delusive as elsewhere—have good cause for gratitude to Mr. Clark. We owe to him many opportunities of hearing works by contemporary composers for which we might otherwise have to wait until, as they say, the cow comes home. On the present occasion an Irishman could rightly have complained that the program was far too long, not at the end but at the beginning. Neither the performance of Handel's Concerto Grosso in B flat for flutes, oboes, bassoons and string orchestra, nor that of Mozart's familiar Violin Concerto in A major justified the time allotted to them.

Walton's "Façade"

In view of the original work's inclusion in the forthcoming International Festival at Siena in September, it was interesting to hear the first concert performance (without Edith Sitwell's poems) of William Walton's divertingly-witty "Façade" Suite for orchestra. An eminent critic said afterward that it was obviously written for those who do not like music. But those who do not like music should love "Façade." Sarah Fischer gave two songs from Ravel's "Schéhérazade" with artistry and, as encore, sang two songs for voice and flute alone by Roussel. The program also included the first complete performance in London of Manuel de Falla's delightful "El Amor Brujo"—the orchestral suite of which we all know so well—and the orchestral suite from the incidental music by Richard Strauss to Molière's Comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." After de Falla, Strauss' musically loquacious Gentleman seemed more bourgeois than ever.

It was a happy thought of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate to close a very successful season with an extra week at popular prices. There is a certain irony in the fact that Covent Garden has probably benefited by the propaganda waged on behalf of native opera. The repertoire has been strictly conventional, "Turandot" seems to have established itself, but Strauss' "Die Aegyptische"

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Helen's has not yet deigned to dazzle us with her beauty, and although "Jonny," as the Germans spell him, has "struck up" all over Germany and even in Paris, he is still on strike so far as London is concerned.

An Englishwoman, Eva Turner, achieved the outstanding singing success and her compatriots Margaret Sheridan, Miriam Licette, Joseph Hislop and Tom Burke all proved their quality. Rosetta Pampalini, Dusolina Giannini and Pertile at once captured the connoisseurs. It is generally agreed that the Italian

"Roses in Metal"

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

THE Little Theater, which, in the classical and modern spheres, has already provided so many happy enterprises, has just given us a production which, without being a masterpiece, brings really interesting resources to our composers. We had expressed the desire to see a Honegger, for example, write music for these choral waves: it is now an accomplished fact. It is still only a rather tentative beginning, but one can see that these aerial voices handled by a musician who takes their peculiar character into consideration, may provide factors of orchestration of extraordinary force and novelty. One must learn to control the keyboard of these great organs with invisible pipes. It will not be long before we see this precious instrumental formula develop and flourish, but it is right to salute today the advent of the little work which will have been the first in date in this very fertile direction. Let us give it the distinguished consideration that the gestures of pioneers deserve.

The theme is moral. It develops the thesis that the maleficent power of gold distends and contracts a man like a goldbeater's skin and makes a slave of him who thinks he has made himself the master of it. A formidable personage in India fortune brings. Round him an enslaved humanity works to fill his coffers, while the crowd pampers and the newspapers flatter him. And this India rubber personage perceives that wealth is a sham when it comes too late. Moreover, the evil genius of gold amuses himself by withdrawing his talismans and the skin contracts lamentably, while all the riches evaporate.

The author of this fantasia is Mme. E. de Grammont, and it was carried out scenically by Xavier de Courville, who designed and made the décors and mechanical puppets, several of which are positive strokes of genius. The entrance of the employees, and the procession of the press, are stylized indications that the author is not afraid of the theater, for under their improvised and good-natured charm, they offer quite remarkable possibilities. It is certain that the theater of tomorrow will utilize such precious resources.

It is no less certain that another

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An American Conductor in Russia

By VICTOR BELAIEV

MUSIC is beginning to be a really international art, breaking down barriers between nations, and spreading from one part of the world to another, from one continent to another. A continually increasing number of countries is being drawn into the flow of the contemporary musical stream, and America, whose musical development is taking place, not by days, but by hours, is already playing a more and more important part in the musical life of the world.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, sensible of this progress, is now beginning to be visited by American artists. Last season there came to Moscow the fine American concert singer, Miss Nina Buenos of California, latterly living in Italy; and the Russo-American tenor, Sergei Radamsky. In the course of this season Vladimir Shavitch, conductor of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Orchestra, made his appearance and gave two concerts at Moscow and one each at Leningrad, and Odessa. Miss Buenos and Vladimir Shavitch visited the U. S. S. R. on the invitation of the Moscow Association for Contemporary Music, which thereby justified its membership in the International Society for Contemporary Music, whose main object is the interchange of the best things in music among all the countries of the world.

Shavitch's Russian debut was most propitious. He had an enormous success everywhere and particularly at Moscow, where his appearances at the conductor's desk were greeted with fanfares by the orchestra. After the invitation of the Moscow Association for Contemporary Music, which was filled to overflowing, he was invited to conduct at Moscow next season.

An Excellent Impression

As a conductor Shavitch produces an excellent impression. He is supremely self-possessed, a quality indispensable to a member of his profession, and his understanding of the orchestral musician enables him with quiet confidence to obtain from the performers, at a minimum expenditure of energy, the utmost that they can give. Shavitch has mastered the American secret of the saving of time and labor, and this acquirement, gained for him the gratitude of the orchestra, which found expression in the fanfares.

His programs were of considerable interest, as they included the first Russian performances of Frederick S. Converse's "Fliver Ten Million," Ottorino Respighi's "Pines of Rome" and "Fountains of Rome," and excerpts from Sergei Prokofiev's ballet "Pas d'Acier." Converse's "Fliver" given by Shavitch in Odessa, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. The

Pines of Rome," with the gramophone record of the nightingale, was on every program; consequently Moscow heard this work twice, and on each occasion demanded a repetition of the last section, "The Pines of the Apennine Way."

Russian Influence

Respighi's compositions bear the impress of the influences of Russian music (the composer was at one time a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff); with their superb picturesque coloring and their faculty of winning the general public, they are distinguished by effectiveness rather than by the profundity of their content. Furthermore, they are written in a style which might suffer severely from an artistic point of view if they were carelessly and sentimentally performed. With Shavitch, a great personal friend of the composer, this danger is entirely avoided, as he treats Respighi's works with all seriousness and a thorough comprehension of his intentions; under other conditions they might be wrongly understood.

The music of Prokofiev's "Pas d'Acier" is inseparable from the ballet itself as a stage production, and in this respect it cannot be compared with the music of his "Chout," which sounds complete when given from the concert platform. Nevertheless the former is extremely interesting in that it departs from the descriptive nature of theatrical music to the sphere of a sort of musical mechanics, from which all the emotionality seems to be abstracted. However this may be, Prokofiev in the "Pas d'Acier" revealed his exceptionally powerful talent for composition from an entirely new side, hitherto quite unknown to the public of the U. S. S. R. Shavitch received from the U. S. S. R. that friendly welcome which can only be awarded to an artist. It must be supposed that the next time he visits Moscow he will bring with him other works by American composers, and will take back to America a series of compositions by young Russian composers worthy of attention.

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Of Places Unvisited

IN A recent number of a British weekly, a contributor quotes a remark made by Mr. Meagles: "All long and marching are the distinguishing characteristics of the French people." But these are precisely the characteristics of travelers of every nationality. Such traits are easily understood at this vacation season; and only we whose travels, like the Vicar of Wakefield's, are merely from the blue bed to the brown need to explain our strange sluttance.

And yet there have been notable instances of travelers, who, in the midst of their journeys, suddenly declined to notice certain historic places; stories of others, who, living near spots double-starred for the tourist, refused to visit them. Even in that era of scene hunting, the mid-nineteenth century, Emerson, arriving in Paris, could write: "The gardens of the Louvre looked parched, and the wind blew in my eyes, and before I got into the Champs Elysees, I turned about and flatly refused to go further. Why Emerson made this flat refusal is not clear. It may be that he was profoundly dissatisfied with what he found; it may be only that he longed at that particular moment to see his wife, his home, and his loved New England scene. Later he wrote from Naples that, to his sense, neither Rome nor Paris had the charm of a New England morning opening "over a low, moist roadside," beneath the black loam of which violets spring.

An even more whimsical and amusing account of a quick change in mood is given by Wordsworth in his familiar "Yarrow Unvisited." Dorothy, conscientiously urging William to turn aside into that vale of beauty and romance, encountered a solid resistance in her brother. Humorously he sets down the reasons for his conduct; we are left to conjecture what actually lay behind the objections he alleges. Did he, perchance, desire to have one experience not shared—one occasion of which Coleridge could not say: "There were three people and one soul"? Was it that he became suddenly aware that his "narrow," whimsical, as she might be, had none of that necessary "misplaced laziness" which a recent writer declares marks a born traveler? Whatever his hidden feelings, every reader of Wordsworth will recall the argument he gave to his sister for not going to the valley. Actual sight, as he well knew, would destroy his dream, his ideal Yarrow.

"We have a vision of our own: Ah! why should we undo it? For when we're there, although 'tis fair, 'Twill be another Yarrow!"

Moreover there would then be nothing to look forward to; now "Earth has something yet to show. The bonny holms of Yarrow!"

Behind Wordsworth's fancy lay this inescapable fact: Yarrow unvisited represents the triumph of imagination over realism.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Charms of Ship Pictures

IT IS not artistic merit that gives a ship picture its value, although in the case of those done by certain painters this is considerable. It is rather the historic associations, together with certain other qualities that are not too widely known.

In the old days our countrymen of the United States did not trouble themselves much about artistic merit. What shipmasters and owners of the early merchant marine desired in the likenesses of their vessels was, in the first place, accuracy in the depiction of hull lines and rigging; second, a background that showed the craft in some foreign port.

To a large number of them, apparently, the second consideration was the more important one, for if the representation did not happen to be entirely correct, an inscription could be, and usually was, added. This was placed underneath, giving the name of the vessel, her class, her captain and sometimes her builder, together with the date and the port at which the picture was made.

There are many ship paintings done at this time in American waters, and they are very valuable, particularly such as were connected with the War of 1812 or those that by reason of a shipwreck or some remarkable exploit have become celebrated.

Collectors have a particular regard for one done in some foreign port, after the captain had brought his charge through the hazards of the voyage—at that time not merely those of shipwreck, becoming or mutiny, but of pirates and of hostile navies.

Foreign painters were always ready on the quays, when a ship was seen approaching, canvases stretched or paper prepared, and in many cases with backgrounds painted in. The period of ship paintings was not of long duration, its beginning being not earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. About 1650 the Dutch, then at the height of their

naval power, began giving attention to the representation of their ships as a branch of depicting everyday life which their artists then brought to such perfection.

The Famous Roux
Not until the middle of the eighteenth century was their example followed by other nations. France is credited with the next attention to the style. It may be possible that it was Joseph Vernet, with his great series of the French harbors, painted at the order of King Louis Fifteenth, who gave to it the first impulse in that country. He was from Arignon, in the south, and his Harbor of Marseilles was one of the finest of this series.

It was greatly admired by a young hydrographer of that city, named Roux, and was a strong influence in leading the latter to undertake similar work.

Roux is considered to have introduced the ship "portrait," so styled by a French writer. His name is familiar to every collector for, with his three sons, he attained a high degree of success. They are not mentioned in French art biographical dictionaries, their product evidently not being considered worthy. Their example was soon followed, at first in the Mediterranean ports, and then generally in those of northern waters and Asia.

In the last quarter of the century ship "portraits" became quite in fashion for the merchant marine and for the navies of France and England. Indeed, we should put the English Navy first, for their officers were delighted to have their ships so represented, and gave every encouragement to the painters who wished to study the construction and management of sailing craft.

Foreign Backgrounds Favored
When American ships, in the opening years of the nineteenth century, began to frequent the wide seas and to carry the new flag into every port, their captains found this custom established, and by their immediate patronage helped to spread it even more widely. It had an especial appeal to them, for they had come far. The likeness of their vessel taken in one of the strange and far-away ports witnessed alike to their seamanship and their adventures. Some of the "portraits" are very poor, while others approach genuine art, but all are fascinating as records of achievement and the romance of the seas.

To give one especial value the distinctive feature of the port must lie in the background. Thus, if we have "The Brig Autumn of Plymouth," Moses Brown, Master, Off Palermo, behind "The Brig Autumn" must rise the heights of Montserrat, with the city clustering at its base. When portraying the ship Holland of Boston in the harbor of Copenhagen, on the cliffs above must stand the Castle of Elsinore.

Se at Marseilles the background is

In one year, one man and four girls wove over 800 yards of linen, 365½ yards of woolen, 100 yards of linsey, and 40 yards of cotton. Later, other hands were added, and it is stated that the list of manufactured goods included striped woolen, woolen plaid, cotton striped with silk, also "twilled, hucabac, broadcloth, counterpane, birds-eye diaper, Kersey wool, barragan, fustian, bed-ticking, herring-bone and shalloon." Some of these materials we cannot identify. Others are familiar.

The Gentle Wore Homespun
The practical value of these manufactures was enormous. Madam Washington wore herself cotton dresses woven on her looms, some plain, some striped with silk "raveled from the General's old stockings and red damask cushions." The information is given on good authority that the first President of the United States gave his inaugural address clothed in a suit of homespun broadcloth.

Besides all these, we are told that "Great attention was paid at Mount Vernon to the weaving of carpets." They seem to have been mostly of rags, but simple patterns in checks and stripes were attempted with success.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, in reproducing the atmosphere and furnishing at Mount Vernon, have paid great attention to the subject of carpets. The rooms upstairs are provided with homespun carpets. Some are simple stripes, some widely cover nearly the whole floor. All are supposed to be similar to the ones made on the Washington looms.

In the so-called Lafayette room is an interesting pattern. Col. Harrison Dodge, superintendent of Mount Vernon for the association, tells me that this is a copy of what was called in those early days the "Hit or Miss" pattern. It is a sort of plaid which is not supposed to match.

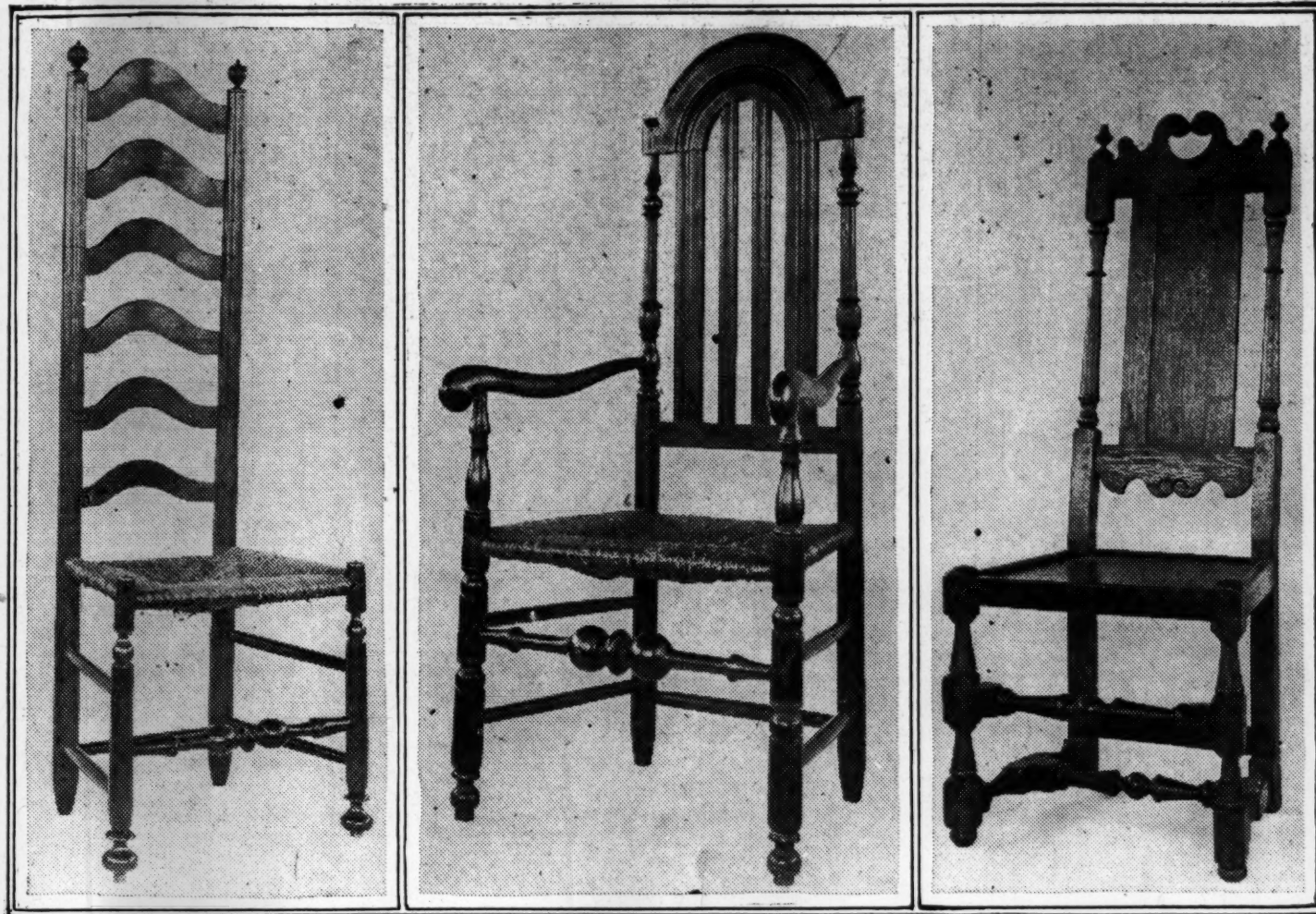
Floor Coverings from Home Looms
Carpets were a great luxury in pre-Revolutionary days, and their use was largely confined to the very rich, who had some Turkey carpets and also Scotch, Wilton and Axminster which came from England after the middle of the century.

Washington appears to have been very much inclined to them. The first list of orders he sent to London in 1757, when he was planning to live at Mount Vernon, contains the item, "two Wilton carpets." When his intimate friend, Col. George William Fairfax, left his place "Belvoir" to take up his English rights and title he had his goods sold at auction. Washington then bought three carpets, one of them described as large, and all expensive. Someone visiting him during his first Presidency when he occupied the Morris house in Philadelphia, thought worthy of recording the fact that "A carpet covered the floor." And it is true, that in the inventory taken of goods at Mount Vernon after Martha Washington had passed on, in every room is listed "a carpet."

Many of these no doubt were home woven. I feel quite sure that the "Parcel of old carpets" in the Lumber room were. Also, I think it likely that the carpets that Washington advised his secretary, Tobias Lear, to wrap around the parts of a stove he wished sent to him were also a home product.

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Fine Types of Early Pennsylvania Chairs from Collection of A. Stogell Stokes



Left—Chair With Six-Stratted Back, Middle Eighteenth Century

Center—Pennsylvania Bannister Back Arm Chair, Early Eighteenth Century

Right—Early Pennsylvania Oak Chair of the Early Eighteenth Century

Decorative Value of Old Pewter

By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS

CONTRARY to the general public opinion as to the selection of antiques pewter should be chosen primarily for its ornamental worth, and he with an innate sense of proportion and instinct for the beautiful will be the more likely to find a real treasure.

The serious study of old pewter is the work of a lifetime. Volumes have been written on one type of piece alone, such as the pewter lamp, for example, to say nothing of hundreds of dissertations on hall-marks and touch-marks. Despite the thousands of collectors, there is still an occasional find sufficiently old and fine to give a charming note in a home if it be only well displayed.

Much may be learned by living

in the English-speaking countries. But even in Paris pewter hunting is no longer a sport for a poor man, although bargains can even yet be found by one of lean purse if he have also infinite patience and a flair for the old and artistic.

Once It Was Abundant

Collecting old pewter is one of the most difficult of the antique hobbies, as it has been, and is, so easily faked. For pewter is still pewter and the composing elements have remained the same throughout the ages. An alloy in which the chief ingredients are tin and lead, it formed an important link in the development of tableware from wood to china.

First appearing commonly in company with woodenware, trenchers and the like, it gradually gained place in the homes of the rich. Then little by little it was finally relegated entirely to the servants' hall.

In the fourteenth century pewter was made largely in imitation of the richer silver, the bourgeoisie contenting itself with the fact that it was at least "a facon d'argent." But for all that the best pewterers were artists. They knew the limitations of their material, and the most beautiful of the pieces remaining today are those of the simple lines suitable to this metal.

In France as in other countries there were regulations as to the standard of the manufactured pewter and each piece was required to bear the poinçon de controle or inspector's stamp as well as the poinçon de maitre, or the mark of the maker. At the end of the thirteenth century pewter was already of enough importance to be named in official documents. Thus we find mentioned by Jean Jeandun that in 1380 Michelet le Breton supplied to Charles VI 6 dozen dishes and 12 dozen ewers of such and such a weight.

How Best Displayed in One's Home
In the general scheme of a home pewter is undoubtedly harder to handle than is brass or copper whose color lends themselves more readily to any interior. It does not harmonize with china and it is almost always a mistake to mix it on a shelf with articles of porcelain or even of other metals. If one has a fairly good-sized collection it will be far more effective if shown en masse, and if possible it should become the keynote of the room.

An old French or Welsh or Colonial open-faced dresser with shelves is an ideal piece of furniture on which to arrange a collection. One of the most charming of the few Paris pewter shops, whose owner is a connoisseur and collector, has its

French Pewter as Displayed in a Paris Shop. Of Especial Interest Are the Two Spooner Hanging From the Top Shelf; the Waiver Fountain and Basin in the Center Below; the Ewer and Basin at the Left

the old fort of St. Jean de Luz; at Malaga, the Mole; at Naples, the Mole Head with Vesuvius beyond and the wide curve of the Bay. The ports of Malta, Trieste, Leghorn, Smyrna, Havre de Grace; of China and Japan—each has something distinctive.

Two views, starboard and port, were generally ordered, one for the captain, the other for the owner. This custom explains the near duplicates sometimes found. Occasionally the painters took liberties and painted the ship going and coming in the same picture. There is one such in the old State House in Boston. One painter even presents his vessel in half a dozen positions, making a little fleet of it—and a pretty sight it is, too! This is "The United States Off the Cliffs of Dover, 1871." Its companion piece, painted at Liverpool, is in the Peabody Museum.

All these old pictures are valuable, but to satisfy a connoisseur there must be nautical perfection in the drafting and modeling, a beauty in coloring, a truth in the representation of reaction to wind and wave. There must be the play of light and shade and the whole must be endowed with the mysterious quality of life.

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whole stock attractively displayed on old provincial "vaisseaux."

A soft deep blue is perhaps the very best color to set off the infinitesimal sheen of old pewter; or, the backs of the shelves may be lined with old toile de Jouy in tones of rose. Dull orange-yellow is good too, and certain greens, but avoid tans and whitish tones. They give a hard look to the shimmering gray.

Oval platters and the larger plates form the best kind of background to the "pichets" and "bures" or their English cousins, flagons and beakers, which are hung in front of them. On the polished top below the shelves may stand the old peasant soupier still found in France, flanked by the round spoon rack which in France replaces the old English spoon box. Back of them are ranged the all important ewers or porringers with their quaint ears.

Some Forms Distinctively French

Lucky is he who can boast an old pewter fontaine, or small water reservoir, with its accompanying basin such as are still occasionally found in the courtyards of old auberges, in France and Spain. These are usually of simple, beautiful proportions with amusingly fashioned faucets. If the original old rustic stand in wood accompanies it, one is doubly fortunate.

Without this the fountain can be hung with good effect in a hallway or dining room over a small country table. If the color of the wall is not harmonious, hang a panel of basque linen or a piece of tapestry or even a quaint cretonne behind it.

If the collection is one or two prized plates or platters and perhaps two quaint shaped candlesticks, put them on the mantelpiece on a piece of soft colored brocade. If you have also a pet beaker, range it front of the platter, bearing in mind the shape of your composition against the wall space or mirror behind.

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Americans & Others
are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hand pressed families, income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.

Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, Senior U. S. Circuit Judge (32.), writes from a London Hotel (15/8/27):

"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your cheeks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table where your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles, I think she regards you as that one. To judge from her enunciation, I have concluded you are the apostle of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you proposed publishing a book. 'Who's Hurcomb?' would be a good title, and I wish you would call me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would keenly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post article, I have been a deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a notable public service."

W. E. HURCOMB
CALDER HOUSE, Entrance 1 Dover Street, Piccadilly,
London, W. 1, England. Phone Regent 6873-9
7 chairs, sold for 1475

Madrid's Old Curiosity Shops

EVERY object found in the antique shops of Madrid is Spanish, intensely Spanish. Curious have remained in the country because only now is the seeker of odd bits discovering the by-ways that lead into the peninsula. On account of its geographical position, Spanish trinkets have been kept within the frontier, and it is curious to note, too, that in Spanish antique shops almost nothing from any other country is displayed.

Seeing little to recall old Spain in antique stores in London, Rome, Paris or Berlin, one does not think of their existence until one arrives in Madrid and comes upon the old curiosity shops, most of them in some out-of-the-way street. Stepping off the sidewalk of a narrow road into one of the old shops is like suddenly descending into a miniature cave of Ali Baba. Most of the places are run by elderly men and women who evidently are not advocates of strong light. Perhaps it is because they know their wares appear more glittering and more antique in the dim light.

We find a bit of everything in the tiny stores along the streets of Echegaray, Calle de Josquin or Calle de Roncena. The small objects are inside glass cases or are hung on the walls, but tapestry, luster ware, pictures, mirrors, these are placed in such a way as to do everything to enhance their beauty. Tapestries are after designs by Valesquez, Murillo, Ribera, El Greco, Le Goya, and mostly represent heads and portions of a scene. Plush curtains of deep red or yellow, some surely from the hands of Arabs, if one may judge from the zigzag scrolls and mirrors that stud them.

The Unusual Foreign Bit
The merchant having long ago guessed from his manner of liping his language that we are American or English, indicates an old steel engraving she is sure will interest. She is right. The picture must once have been lodged either in attic or cellar, for there are marks of its having been exposed both to strong light and damp darkness. With the exception of amber, jade and coral, the engraving is the only foreign bit in the collection. It was done in England, the title "From Shore to Shore." It hangs in a corner, and depicts an aged couple, their eyes wistfully turned to the land left behind, while some children with joyful smiles, point to the approaching shores. The picture is framed in ebony.

We ask the woman how she came by the engraving. "Oh," she replied, "I bought it with an old collection from a dealer who himself had had it a lifetime. How did it get into Spain? I suppose after Joseph Bonaparte, who held the throne a short while, had been chased out, many English

Wanted—Old Views
of Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, and any large U. S. city, street scenes, buildings, and advertising lithographs, also prints of American sailing ships and locomotives. Do not waste time in pictures from books. Quick cash return.

A. STAINFORTH
59 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE SERENDIPITY ANTIQUE SHOP
INCORPORATED
Importers of Fine Antique Furniture, Objects of Art and Garden Ornaments
Tea served by appointment in the Serendipity Gardens
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Works of Art
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Department of Antiques, Decoration and Reproductions

Antiques
Duncan Phyfe Table, Dining size Gateleg, Colonial Secretaries, Early American Sofas
at the
ANTIQUES SHOP
Flint & Brickett Co., Inc.
23 Queens Buyway
Next to Filene's Summer Shop
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FRENCH ANTIQUES
Make Charming Backgrounds

—especially those light but sturdy Provincial pieces of which we have a noteworthy collection. The Louis XV walnut table at \$125 is typical of many examples in this pleasant style. The Louis XVI armchair, with its simple lines tempered by adroit carving, is one of a pair at \$215 each.

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

families wandered into the country, stayed a few years, and then left, after having disposed of most of their belongings.

The picture with its old styles, curious boat and alluring faces fascinates and one of us carries it off under her arm, having bought it for not a cent less than was first offered.

Amber beads, opaque and transparent, large and elliptical, odd carved bits of jade, attract us and we linger. Shawls that are real wraps, immense, and of woven silk originally white but now yellowed to a soft cream with the passage of time, in spite of the blue tissue paper the dealer keeps them rolled in, are invitingly spread before us. We are feminine enough to wish to feel the garments draped, so throw them about us. The roses are so thick and ponderous their weight drags down the shoulders. Undeniably the shawls are lovely, and the fabric appears as firm as when the garments were new.

Combs, Earrings and Brooches
Huge combs in gold, coral, ivory and enamel are laid near mantillas of heavy spreading pattern. Earrings so bizarre and savage that surely there never were ears firm enough to carry such weight. Coral brooches set into massive gold bands, so thick that were such an amount of the metal used in these modern days it would bankrupt either goldsmith or purchaser. The jewelry, however, suits the solid, substantial Spanish woman who is at her best in such settings, for modern cuts and decorations are unknown in Spain which of all European countries has clung longest to tradition and custom.

Half a dozen fans are displayed on one counter, the silk and the gauze gone, but the sticks of carved olive, sandalwood, or mother of pearl, are intact. Then there are garter clasps in metal, and old ivory boxes once used as jewel caskets. An old comb made from an elephant tusk reposes in one of the boxes, and beside it a pair of scissors with two ivory handles.

We turn from the vanitas vanitatum corner and admire the pieces of mural decoration—enamel pictures which carry the secret of their freshness in their marvelous colors. Spanish history and traditions being largely founded on religious practices, many of the antiques are of a religious character. Bethlehem scenes made a century ago, the figures magnificent even in their fadedness, scenes that have become part of Christmas fetes in Latin countries, these with others are grouped in the back of the shop.

Old Spanish
Antique Furniture, Pesant Embroidered Linens, Hand Block Chintz Bedsprads
ALL OVER 100 YEARS OLD
Santa Barbara, Calif.
ELIA TAYLOR 16 de la Guerra Studios
MABEL STEINMAN

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Jordan Marsh Company
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Intending visitors to the Paris State will do well to visit the Galleries of
LOUIS WINE
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The largest collection in Ireland of Antique Silver, Sheffield Plate, Old Irish Cut Glass, Antique Furniture, China, Paintings, Engravings, etc. Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Jewels, originally belonging to noted Irish families. Trade invited. Established 1840. Everything guaranteed genuine as to its period.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement of three lines must call for local, two lines must call for application, blank and two lines of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.)

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Paying 6-2-3 Percent Net

Well located corner in heart business section Jacksonville, Florida. Just leased to large Chain Store Company for \$20,000 per year net to owner. For immediate sale, to settle estate, heirs will sell for \$300,000.00. Cash or reasonable terms.

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Careswell, Marshfield, Mass.

This charming home (formerly WEBSTER), situated in a garden paradise, containing 14 rooms, in true colonial atmosphere, lovely lawns, paths, ponds, etc. This house is in excellent condition, has three baths and separate servants' quarters.

Stately, elms border the drive as you approach. There are one hundred (100) acres of land, also a military, 1000 ft. outbuilding, consisting of a large barn, toolshed, garage and poultry house. A stone turkey, chicken, ducks, etc. Also a large pond with a small dam. The house is in excellent condition, has three baths and separate servants' quarters.

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We believe we have every worth-while listing of homes in Larchmont.

Write us for our list of special offerings. Prices \$10,000 to \$150,000.

FREDK P. BOEHM & CO.
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FOR SALE—LARGE, COMFORTABLE HOME, seven rooms, bath and reception hall; full cellar and attic, hot water heat, gas, electricity, 8814 ft. well-kept grounds, fruit and shrubbery; 2-story garage; on bus line, one block from school; 25 minutes from center of Washington; bargain to quick buyer. Address Owner, MARLE P. PAYNE, Clarendon, Va.

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FOR RENT—Apartment of 6 rooms, superior appointments, convenient to bus, overlooking the best location in Winthrop (Cottage Park), complete with modern kitchen, splendid view of Boston Harbor; suite has two fireplaces, hot-water heat, broad piazzas and in excellent condition throughout.

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FRANCIS, N. H.—Here in the White Mountains I can take any paying guests until October; every modern convenience; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS M. F. ADAMS.

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SAXTONS RIVER, VERMONT If you wish a real vacation, spend it at this beautiful spot among the hills. Protestants only.

BOARDERS WANTED—\$14 per week; on State road; all conveniences; fresh eggs, butter, milk and chickens. MRS. STYVENSON GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springfield, Me.

BOYS, 8-14 years, mother's loving care; write to Mrs. MRS. STYVENSON GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springfield, Me.

"Arkans" Upper Jay, N. Y. (Adirondacks) will entertain you in the Christian Science Monitor.

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DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call on and by mail. 217 Huntington Ave., at 43rd St., New York, Vanderbilt 8058.

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WANTED—Couple, wife to cook, man for general work; only those with sanitation license need apply; references. B-382, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DRAFTSMAN, experienced in field or fine metal work and lighting fixtures; permanent position for capable man. KANTACK & CO., Inc., 240 E. 40th St., New York City.

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YOUNG married man (colored) needs work; first-class chauffeur-mechanic; Christian Scientist preferred. J. L. ROGERS, 80 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass. References required. Reg. 4252, 7-11 a. m.

GENTLEMAN wishes to place his chauffeur with private family; Scottish Protestant; write A. S. R. 32 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Salvation Army
In 1865 William Booth and his wife began to hold mission meetings in the streets of London and elsewhere, and originated the "Salvation Army," which title was not given to it, however, until 1880. Today this mission is represented throughout the globe.

Arkansas Gazette: Even in advance of the falling leaves, the first sign of summer's passing will be the fall clothing ads on the billboards.



MINIATURE DIRECTORY
A miniature telephone directory containing 888,500 names has been printed by a New York man. To read it a special magnifying glass is required.

Portland Oregonian: People prefer quarters to half dollars, says mint director. But just try this theory out the next time you give a tip.

An Actor Acts
In a one-man show held recently in El Paso, Tex., a young Mexican actor impersonated 71 different characters.

Atlanta Constitution: Democrats will never pave the way to the White House throwing bricks.

Tattooing Fish
Tattooing spots under the scales of fish, instead of tagging them, is the latest method of keeping track of aquarium specimens.

Detroit News: Seems the "Ocean" is remarkably calm considering the way it is continually being crossed.

Through the Golden Gate
Approximately \$2,000,000,000 in cargoes sail through San Francisco's Golden Gate each year.

Arkansas Gazette: These talking movies are going to ruin the show for us adept lip readers.

Just a Start
The United States had only three miles of concrete rural highway as late as 1909.

The Monitor Reader

- | Check These | You Can Answer |
|--|----------------|
| 1. What school prints its own textbooks?— <i>Educational Page</i> | 10 |
| 2. What is the Twenty-third Psalm in Indian sign language?— <i>Home Forum Page</i> | 10 |
| 3. What is the nickname of Germany's smallest automobile?— <i>World's Great Capital</i> | 10 |
| 4. What is the proper pronunciation of the word "evil"?— <i>Word a Day</i> | 10 |
| 5. How and when is Budapest best seen?— <i>Cameos of European Cities</i> | 10 |
| 6. How can the radio be made a world of help to the housewife?— <i>Household Arts Page</i> | 10 |
| 7. What type of antique can never be restored?— <i>Editorial Note</i> | 10 |
| 8. What is to be the longest railway tunnel in North America?— <i>Among the Railroads</i> | 10 |
| 9. To what factor is the scarcity of scrubwomen attributed?— <i>Prohibition Fruitage</i> | 10 |
| 10. How can shell flowers be made?— <i>Household Arts Page</i> | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Parasite
We have both literal and figurative meanings for this word. Literally, it is an animal or plant which subsists on another organism. Figuratively, it is a person who lives at another's expense. The literal translation of the two Greek words from which this is derived, *para* (beside) and *sitos* (sustains), wheat, grain, food, is one who took his food with another, consequently one who lived from another's bounty. As this privilege was generally paid for by obsequious flattery, the custom soon acquired the odious significance at present attached to it. The first syllable should be stressed, *para-si-tis*. Sound the first *a* as in *am* (not as in *care*), second *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *ice*. "The parasites of politics are legion."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Dr. Hollis Godfrey: "A 'buyers' market' is one in which new wants must be created because old wants have been oversupplied."

Hubert Work: "The prompting of conscience and personal liberty within the law are not proper subjects for political debate."

Roy L. Smith: "Gegulus is the ability to go on when ordinary men say the battle is lost."

Otto Kahn: "It is the substance and the spirit and not the medium employed which make art."

Sir Ernest Benn: "Riches are the antidote to poverty, not the cause of it."

William Lyon Phelps: "One of the secrets of life is to keep our intellectual curiosity acute."

A Thought for Today

To thine own self be true; and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man.—SHAKESPEARE

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Picnic Clock

PHYLLIS and Jerry tramped along the beach, hunting small, fat stones.

"This one ought to skip half a dozen times," said Jerry, examining a particularly smooth, flat one.

"Jinks, girls are funny! You live right here beside the water all the time but you can't skip stones. 'Nd I live in the city, and every stone I try goes skimming over the water. Watch this."

Phyllis watched, a pucker between her eyes and a slight droop to her mouth. She sighed. It was no use. She couldn't beat Jerry! Not at that. Every stone she threw went "cap plunk" to the bottom.

"We'll never get out to Breezy Point if we keep on like this," she said, picking up the lunch box.

"Sure we will. I'm not hungry yet." Nevertheless, Jerry grabbed the rest of the lunch and started hurrying on.

It had been decided that morning that the children could go picnicking to Breezy Point, provided they were home by 4 o'clock. Jerry always spent his summers at his cousin Phyllis's and they generally started the vacation with a picnic to Breezy Point.

There wasn't a tree or a bush at the point, just a long, low, rolling mound of beautiful white sand. Here and there wiry strings of sea grass sprang up—tickling bare legs—and a narrow rim of pebbles showed along the high water mark.

"Sugar sand, sugar sand!" shouted Phyllis, having entirely recovered from the trace of ill-humor over scaling stones. She dug her toes down into it, and squealed with delight.

"It's hot!" cried Jerry, stepping along gingerly, for he was city-bred and unaccustomed to bare feet. "I like the wet sand better." And he tramped along just beyond the line of pebbles where the sand was hard and damp. Suddenly he stopped.

"Say, Phil, how are we going to tell when it's time to eat?" he asked. "Silly! We eat when we're hungry." Phyllis dropped to her knees and let the beautiful white sand fall through her fingers in cascades.

"Yes, but how can we tell it's noon time when we're hungry?" Jerry was used to the factory whistles, and living on time.

Phyllis laughed again. "If you must eat at exactly 12 o'clock, I'll show you a way to tell the time."

"Go on! You're only fooling me. No one can tell time without a clock."

"Oh, yes they can," Phyllis chuckled. "If I tell you how to tell time without a clock, will it make up for my not scaling stones?"

"Sure! Only it can't be done."

"I'm going to show you just the same. Haven't you ever heard of a sundial?"

"Thought they were just fancy things rich folks put in their gardens along with stone benches and animals."

Phyllis chuckled again. "I'll make a sundial if you'll help me hunt for a stick of wood."

"Will this do?" cried Jerry a few minutes later, as he pounced upon a stick. "It looks like part of a leg."

Phyllis dug down a bit in the sand. Then she planted the chair leg in the hole and packed the sand around it, smoothing it off nicely.

"This is to be the face of the clock," she explained, "so we want it nice and smooth. Now I'll draw a circle around the stick." Suddenly Phyllis stopped and looked intently at the stick. "Why—why it's 12 o'clock right now!" she exclaimed.

"There isn't a bit of shadow, and that is because the sun is right over our heads."

"Are you sure?" asked Jerry, squinting up at the sun.

"Look at the stick, not at the sun," said Phyllis. "We can divide the circle in half. The top will be 12 o'clock, and the bottom 6. Then we'll divide it into quarters for 3 o'clock and 9."

"I see, I see!" cried Jerry eagerly. "We can divide each quarter up into hours." He stopped, and his face grew sober. "But that doesn't tell us anything."

"No, but the shadow will." "The shadow! What shadow?" "Why, the stick's shadow," said Phyllis. "Let's start our lunch now and see what time it is when we've finished eating."

Jerry rather munched his, for he had one eye on the sundial. When they finally decided to take a look, they found a short thick shadow veering to the right.

"Half past twelve," announced Phyllis, triumphantly.

Jerry was awe-struck. "You surely are a smart girl," he announced. "That makes a fine picnic clock, doesn't it?"

Another Motorcar Game

Here is an enjoyable game for children when motorizing through the towns. Each player endeavors to find the complete alphabet by watching the signboards along the way, and picking out one letter from each sign. Thus in the word SOAP on one sign, he finds the "A"; in the word BED on another, he gets the "B," and so on through the whole alphabet. As each player finds a letter he must identify it by saying "A in Soap," "B in Bed," etc. No player may use the word another has taken. The one who finishes the alphabet first wins the game.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This afternoon we were sailing along nicely when suddenly it began to rain to beat the band.

Then all the windows had to be closed.

And I thought to myself—Snubs, how am I going to have any fun with no window to hang out of!

Finally, though I looked around and saw the Boss grinning at me and that gave me an idea and I wagged my tail and said—How about a tussle?

And we pitched in and my—what a tussle we did have!

In Lighter Vein

A Dollar's Worth
The Rev. Dr. Talmadge was noted for his wit and humor. At the close of a sermon a member of the congregation came to him with the sad news that he had placed a \$10 bill in the contribution box when he had intended to give only a dollar. Quick came the retort: "Young man, that is too bad; you will only receive credit for your good intentions."



The conscientious secretary of our local tennis club does his duty!

One Consolation
A Negro waiter employed in a certain cafe "sees good in everything." One afternoon a customer entered and ordered soft-shelled crabs. When they had been served he said to the waiter, "Henry, these crabs are very small."

"Yes,uh."

"And they don't seem very fresh, either."

"Well, sub, it's lucky den dat dey's small, ain't it?"—*Wall Street Journal*.

Three Words a Day
"Once I tried that stunt of increasing my vocabulary by learning three new words a day."

"One afternoon a customer entered and ordered soft-shelled crabs. When they had been served he said to the waiter, 'Henry, these crabs are very small.'"

"Yes,uh."

"And they don't seem very fresh, either."

"Well, sub, it's lucky den dat dey's small, ain't it?"—*Wall Street Journal*.



"How did this rare dish come to be broken, Norah?"

"It's too bad, ma'am—you see I was accidentally dusting it."

Not Intentional
"How did this rare dish come to be broken, Norah?"

"It's too bad, ma'am—you see I was accidentally dusting it."

At Work
Galena, Mo.

FIFTY years of volunteer service of a music teacher in the back hills of the Ozarks have left the region richer by 100 Sunday schools. As a result of her happy labors in the face of many difficulties and the co-operation of her husband, a country merchant, churches and schools now flourish in settlements that once knew none.

Sallie Porter and her husband located in the isolated hill country in 1878. Finding their country without a church, they immediately organized one. Then they set out to spread the cheer of church organization to other hill communities that had never been reached. The fact that they represented no creed and had no financial support did not deter them.

They rode horseback and traveled by wagon—20,000 miles, they estimated, in the course of their self-appointed missionary work. Learning that the hill people loved music, Thomas Porter bought a hand organ for his wife and equipped himself with a cornet. With these they led open-air meetings.

In addition to her religious work, Mrs. Porter found time to give music lessons to children who never before had an opportunity to study. The fact that youngsters could not afford to pay for lessons meant nothing to her. Money did not enter into any of the work that the Porters undertook.

"I have lived to see thin straws bear rich harvests of grain," Mrs. Porter says. "There is music everywhere now, here in a county which once had not a single musical instrument. My scholars grow to be great men and women. My work has brought me a great reward."

"But I don't like to call it work. For it wasn't work, it was only a fortunate opportunity."

"Aunt Sally" is seldom alone now in the log cabin where she still lives. Her "scholars" and the children and grandchildren of her early pupils flock in to visit her. Although she has been at her work 50 years, she still keeps at it with unconquerable enthusiasm.

The Orphanage Party
WHILE visiting an orphanage a visitor got permission from the matron for the girls' club of which the visitor was a member to pack a "pot-luck" supper and serve it at the orphanage. According to the contribution sent in from South Bend, Ind., by Mrs. G. C., the event was a great success, and the program was repeated on two or three other occasions. It was said that bright spots of this nature were altogether too few in the experience of the children whose lives are spent in such institutions.

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MIAMI

(Continued)



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Sequel to the Peace Treaties

LIKE the Kellogg-Briand peace treaties, the new naval accord between Great Britain and France is merely a notable step in the right direction. The former, standing alone, do not give final assurance that nations will never again resort to war. The latter does not end naval rivalries which, as in 1914, are a potent menace to peace. But the treaties do furnish a basis upon which in time there may be erected an enduring political substitute for war, while the naval agreement supplies the nucleus about which the League of Nations Disarmament Commission, to which the United States is a party, may in time construct a five-power treaty for the limitation of naval armaments.

The peace treaties do not profess to end all war. Indeed, as qualified by the Kellogg notes of interpretation, they expressly recognize the possibility of wars of a certain sort—wars in self-defense, wars in fulfillment of obligations assumed under the Locarno Agreement or the Covenant of the League of Nations, and even such a "war" as the United States has recently concluded in Nicaragua. But they do align the chief powers of the world in opposition to the belief that war is a normal, proper and even necessary weapon for a nation to employ in its relationship with others. The essential effect of the treaties, when they shall finally have been ratified, is to put nations in their associations with one another in the same attitude as the citizens of any one of them bear to each other. Time was that men defended their individual rights, or sought to attain their ends or ambitions by violence. That time is past. In civilized countries men look to the law to protect them in their rights, and observe its limitations when seeking to attain personal ambitions. The multilateral peace treaties have the effect of putting nations in the same relative position as citizens, except in certain abnormal and specifically designated situations.

But it logically follows from this that as the nation supplies the authority, the courts, the police power which keeps the peace among its citizens, so there must ultimately be some international authority, some international police to maintain international peace. Perhaps the world is not yet quite ready for this step. The more powerful the individual nation, the more dubious it is as to the wisdom or practicability of such a creation. And yet it is the logical, perhaps the inevitable, sequel to the treaties for the outlawry of war which today the whole world is applauding.

But the world is ready for the intelligent and reasonable reduction of naval armaments. And toward this end the Kellogg-Briand treaties directly tend. For they declare that all parties to them renounce war as a means of attaining any selfish or nationalistic end. For Great Britain to maintain a huge navy for the defense of her lines of communication, or for the United States to maintain one in order to defend her neutral rights in time of war is inconsistent with the theory of these treaties. For both nations have renounced war, and the one purpose for which their navies can properly exist is to serve as a police force whereby a nation of belligerent habit may be restrained from resorting to violence to accomplish its nationalistic purposes.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Kellogg finds in the Franco-British naval accord reason for reopening the parleys at Geneva. From the latter world capital comes the report that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which adjourned without date for reassembling, will be reconvoked as a result of this promising accord between two of the chief naval powers. No sane person will believe that all of the obstacles in the way of a general agreement have been removed, or have, indeed, been materially lessened. A world which has been arming for war for uncounted centuries will not disarm in a decade. But for the first time in recorded history the chief powers of the civilized world have renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Logically and inevitably, the abandonment of military or naval force for other than police purposes must follow in due season.

A Great Work Well Done

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, London, is shown by a report now issued to be within sight of complete restoration. Four years ago this masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, though one of the architectural triumphs of the seventeenth century world, was a cracked and trembling ruin. So rapidly was it approaching collapse that a London municipal surveyor condemned it officially as dangerous.

Within reach of its shadow was the office of the London Times. Those responsible for the conduct of that journal realized the urgency of the case and started a fund for repairs which eventually reached a quarter of a million pounds. The best engineering skill was enlisted. The vast piers that support dome and roof were cut away and concrete and rustless steel were forced into the holes by hydraulic power until the entire core, previously of crumbling rubble, had been converted into a block of the hardest reinforced rock. The work is now declared to have succeeded beyond expectation. The piers

have become compact. Two years' toil may still be necessary to complete the undertaking, but all doubt as to the stability of the structure has been removed. The incomparable dome and tower have been saved for the admiration of generations to come. A meritorious undertaking has been carried through to success.

Svetozar Pribitchevitch

WITH the Kellogg peace project daily gaining momentum, Balkan affairs can no longer so easily hoist the storm signals for Europe and the world. Nevertheless, the ferment in the peninsula still must be reckoned with, and the rise and fall of political leaders may be accompanied by spectacular changes in the Balkan mise-en-scène.

In Yugoslavia, where race problems still overshadow the horizon, no political figure is watched more keenly by friend and foe than Svetozar Pribitchevitch, leader of the Serb-Croat union. Of protean habits, capricious, dominating in manner, and aggressive and often unscrupulous in his methods, Pribitchevitch has attained influence out of all proportion to the size of the party which is legitimately his.

Pribitchevitch and his supporters come from the former Austro-Hungarian provinces. They are Serbs from "across the rivers," as opposed to the Serbians, or Serbs from the old independent kingdom of Serbia, hitherto the dominating element in Yugoslav politics. Before the war and the formation of Yugoslavia, Pribitchevitch usually co-operated with the Croats, among whom he lived. His aim then was for a Croatian-Serbian coalition in the Austrian Empire. But the moment Yugoslavia came into existence he changed his tactics and began bitterly and relentlessly to oppose the Croats, and especially the Croat Peasant Party of Stefan Raditch. He was the most outspoken champion of the "Great Serbia" policy, the policy of the Serbians. In this cause he took office, becoming Minister of the Interior under Nicholas Pashitch, at which post he proved himself a Fascist in his methods and conceptions. Always the implacable enemy of Raditch, he kept the peasant leader locked up in jail longer than he had ever been in jail under the Austro-Hungarian régime.

When the Serb Democratic Party came to terms with the Croats, and Pashitch invited Raditch to join the Government, Pribitchevitch left the Cabinet in disgust and founded the Independent Democratic Party. A few more years of warfare passed and suddenly Raditch and Pribitchevitch became friends: the "Great Serb" became an ally of the "rebel" Croat; the Fascist joined forces with the insurgent peasant chief, the archmonarchist with the republican, the protagonist of centralism with the champion of local autonomy. The Democratic-Peasant coalition was formed.

Thus almost the whole opposition to the Serbians in the new provinces was united. For a time it seemed as though the coalition with its eighty-five deputies might become the strongest group in the Belgrade Parliament, bringing to an end the long domination of the old Serbian parties. Recent events in Croatia, however, have once more thrown the issues in confusion. Pribitchevitch may well find his hand forced in any ambitious designs he may be premeditating. The outcome is quite impossible to foresee. But the resourceful leader from beyond the rivers is well equipped to take advantage of whatever turn the tide may take.

Reserves and Investments

GERMANY has recently purchased gold in London, and the rates have favored similar purchases on account of France. This rather unusual situation arose before the end of July, and it was then freely forecast that with a still further slight reduction in the pound sterling rate gold might move from London to New York. These actual and contemplative shifts in the yellow metal give an indication of the extent to which the monetary gold reserves of the world have been redistributed within the last year. The great bulk of the so-called surplus stocks of gold which had accumulated in the United States have been re-exported and are now being used for the purpose of stabilizing the European and South American currencies. While held in the United States it had not appreciably increased the stocks of money in the country, for in a sense the gold reserve had been "sterilized." No inconsiderable proportion of the export movement, as a matter of fact, was effected after interest rates in the United States had been increased.

Today, however, the gold reserves of the world are presenting a greatly different picture. It has been demonstrated on the part of England that after stabilization it was possible for that country to re-enter the world's investment markets. Foreign loans on the part of England have been increasing rapidly since the monetary unit was put back on a gold basis. The needs of the German money market are predicated upon entirely different conditions, for that country is called upon to make exchange on account of reparation payments and at the same time to grant an increasing volume of domestic credits because of the advancing business volume. German gold requirements have displayed a pull on the stocks of the world, and probably will continue so until a better solution of the reparations problem is had.

France, on the other hand, has given to the world a display of recovery that is seldom witnessed. Since France has gone back to a gold basis the Bank of France has accumulated a large amount of foreign exchange. While it may be noted that the French gold reserve at a little better than 39 per cent is close to the legal 35 per cent, the Bank of France is perfectly capable of improving this whenever it desires to sell some of its foreign holdings and take gold out of the London market should it be considered necessary.

In the meantime a large quantity of "hidden" gold is being brought to light in France. This gold was stored away by private holders when confidence was not so great in the stability of the franc. The gold is now coming to light, and there is reason to believe that it will find its way ultimately into the reserve stocks of the country. The reappearance of this hoarded gold will greatly strengthen the position of France, and, unless an unforeseen emergency arises,

may be sufficient to rebuild the reserves without further resort to foreign purchases. In that case, France becomes more of a potential market for foreign loans than the general public has been conscious of. Did not France have the need of repaying her debt to the United States, the day when she would once more become a market for foreign securities would be considerably hastened. By carefully conserving her monetary resources, it is possible that France will regain that position before long, despite the claims the debts hold over her.

Cooling Food in the Oven

WHAT would the housewife of a couple of generations ago have thought of the proposition of placing her butter and milk in the oven to keep them cool? In other words, what would she have said had someone seriously told her that she could use her kitchen range for a refrigerator? And yet modern developments have brought about what approximates the use of an oven as an ice box.

Gas and electric refrigerators appear to be coming into common use. The kitchen range of the coal- or wood-burning variety is gradually disappearing. The gas stove has been in general use for some time and long ago passed the stage when it may have been considered in competition with the coal range. With most rural areas now provided with gas, or electricity, or both, the time may not be far away when the cooking stove of half a century ago may be classed with various products which are now assiduously sought by collectors of antiques.

The modern apartment house is making its demands for economy in space. The "cliff dwellers" want "all the modern conveniences" in two by four apartments. They turn away from the "kitchenette" that does not provide, in what the owner of a country home would call a closet, all the latest equipment for the preparation and preservation of food. And so the combined gas range and refrigerator has been evolved. Almost by a single motion of the hand the food is cooked and placed in refrigeration.

What next? Will progress and ingenuity unite in some scheme by which the apartment dweller may be dumped out of bed at the appointed hour, speedily clothed by machinery, his breakfast automatically prepared and placed before him and his automobile brought to the door without intervention of human hands? Who knows?

Choosing the Music for Programs

AUDIENCE has much to do with artistic outcomes, everybody who discusses musical questions seems inclined to think; but they have little influence, obviously, over the material chosen for presentation. Though the people attending a concert may, by their attitude toward the performer, affect somewhat his expression, they can hardly be said to have anything to do with selecting the music. Listeners, granted that they can modify the style and regulate the execution of a vocalist or an instrumentalist, are powerless to pick out the song or the sonata.

The sorting and the singling, according to plain sign and intelligence, take place at the time of the year when the public is off duty, and when the artist, truth to tell, is his busiest. The program of next winter's recital is being determined now, in mountain camp, seashore hotel, or wherever a singer or a player may go for the summer. The repertory of the soprano or the tenor whom the managers announce they have booked for a tour from coast to coast is in all likelihood settled by August, and is being studied during the weeks that remain to the opening of the season. The violinist, violoncellist and pianist who rehearse in the Berkshire Hills have perhaps got their labors in hand to February and are in haste to complete March, lest they be late in preparation. The Flonzaley Quartet, receiving a new composition by Schönberg a fortnight before they closed their practice in Switzerland last year, had to set the manuscript aside. Some of their hearers in the United States might have liked to lend their help in interpreting that work. Too late, however; their wish, even could it have been made known, would have had to go unheeded.

Passive and active, audience and artist under the conventions of management are possibly kept too remote the one from the other. By habit, concert-goers inquire about the tone more than about the temper of a piece of music. A greater degree of curiosity, a demand to have some of the rehearsing done before them, and they would become arbiters of the program as well as of the performance; they would be aware not only of how the music sounds, but more thoroughly also of what it says.

Random Ramblings

Longfellow wrote:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night."

Think of the great fliers who have both proved and disproved this.

The only bolting the happy farmers of the West are interested in right now is of the flour that will be made from the bumper wheat crop they are now busily reaping.

The Pinta did not win the United States-to-Spain race for Class B yachts, but she bettered the record made by the Pinta which was in Christopher Columbus's fleet.

Hurray! There is going to be a summer after all. Miss Beatrice Wilby of England is training to swim the English Channel and expects to start before long.

Alberta is making experimental tests as to the cost of electrifying the average farmhouse. In other words, it is trying to "throw light" on the situation.

The modern version of the wolf in sheep's clothing might be seen in the tiger that seeks to disguise himself under the cloak of the donkey.

The German gliders who are now giving exhibitions at Provincetown, Mass., are proving that gliding, when properly done, is pretty smooth sailing.

It is to be hoped that young John Coolidge will find a position before his father loses his next March.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Real Issue in the Campaign

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter which John J. Raskob sent to the Democratic committee and the delegates to the Democratic Convention at Houston and which appeared in the press of July 14, clearly defines the real issue of the coming presidential campaign. I am reliably informed that Mr. Raskob is as well as Governor Smith, and that what he wants is, first, modification, then nullification. His letter shows this very clearly.

The inconsistency of this man's reasoning is beyond my comprehension. Every thinking man knows or ought to know that if Mr. Raskob's scheme (I quote from his letter) "to legalize the manufacture, sale, transportation and consumption of intoxicating liquor under which it may be had for home consumption" is carried out, it would be unsafe to drive an automobile on any of the streets or state highways of the country.

Those who are familiar with the conditions which existed before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment know that this is true, and Mr. Raskob ought to know it; yet he, a man who was chairman of the finance committee of General Motors Corporation, is in favor of legalizing a traffic that would make it positively unsafe to drive an automobile. There is no getting away from it.

Does Mr. Raskob comprehend the disastrous results such a condition would have on the automobile industry? What are his stockholders and Wall Street going to think about the stand he has taken? But this is secondary when the effect on business in general is considered. What law-abiding citizen is going to take his car or her car out on the road knowing that at any moment he may meet a driver half-crazed or mentally stunted by drink? How long would law-abiding citizens tolerate such a condition? It is a nightmare to even think of it. Mr. Raskob says "there is wide lack of respect for the Eighteenth Amendment"—and surely there is on his part as shown by the stand he has taken, but what if there is? It does not change its value. There was wide lack of respect for traffic laws and there still is in many sections, but does it mean that we should change or modify traffic laws to suit those who do not respect them? How absurd it would be to do it. Yet this is exactly what Mr. Raskob would have done with the laws relating to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Governor Smith, a genuine Simon-pure product of Tammany Hall, knew what he was doing when he selected Mr. Raskob to engineer this campaign, which is a deeply laid and premeditated plan eventually to legalize the liquor traffic in the United States. His record, actions and intentions prove it, and Mr. Raskob's letter admits it. The coming presidential election is not an issue between Republicans and Democrats. The disclosed facts show this conclusively. Nor is it an issue between Protestants and Catholics. On the contrary, it is an open, free, and above board issue between the law-abiding citizens of this country known as the dries and the element known as the wets—an element that would restore and legalize the liquor traffic.

I repeat, it is not an issue between Republicans and Democrats, but an out and out issue between the dries and wets. Governor Smith's record and his expressed intentions and Mr. Raskob's letter make it so plain that the truth is staggering and almost unbelievable. The Republicans have a plank in their platform which calls for the "vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." The Democrats have a similar plank. The man who is elected will take the oath of office to defend the Constitution of the United States and particularly the section embodying the Eighteenth Amendment because attention is called specifically to it in the platforms.

But the Democrats, after holding their convention in due form at Houston and nominating Governor Smith as their candidate, actually find themselves today without a candidate for the nomination of the party.

Herbert Hoover, elected, will take the oath of office, and his record shows that the taking of the oath by Mr.

Hoover is a serious matter—it will not be treated lightly. The Republican Party, whose candidate he is, pledges itself to "vigorous enforcement," and he has said that he will see that the Eighteenth Amendment "is given a fair trial." His record for organization and getting things done justifies the belief that, if elected, he will see that "it gets a fair trial," and that statement alone is enough to justify the vote of every real American, for we all know that the Eighteenth Amendment has never yet had a fair trial. It is a fair trial that the wets fear, because they know that with a fair trial their cause will be irretrievably lost—and well it should be, because if retained there could be but one result, for when the great rank and file of law-abiding Americans rise up to put their foot down on the liquor business, it will be put down.

There can be no side stepping in this election—every man and woman who votes will vote either "for" or "against" the liquor business with all the horrors that attended it in the past. The issue is clear cut. Governor Smith, John Raskob and Tammany Hall have said it. They have issued the challenge and it is going to be met with a vengeance. The first defense is to elect Herbert Hoover this fall because of his record of doing things and keeping his word and because he has said he will see a "fair trial." His oath will bind him to do this. If he fails to do it, he will have to answer to those who elected him and they will demand an answer and Herbert Hoover knows this.

This hullabaloo about modification, personal liberty and the utter disregard of our Constitution has gone far enough, and I for one am sick of it, and I believe there are several million men and women who feel the same way and who are going to settle it in the election this fall. The wet element, with the help of the political ingenuity and trickery of Tammany Hall, camouflaged under the banner of the Democratic Party, has started the fight which has for its goal the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the delivery of our national government to Tammany Hall and the liquor interests.

Every man and woman who stands ready to defend the Constitution of the United States and the Eighteenth Amendment in particular is on the defensive, and we must cast party lines to the winds and get on the firing line and do our utmost to elect Herbert Hoover because he has assured us that he will see that the Eighteenth Amendment is given a "fair trial," and this is exactly what the better element of this Nation wants done—and it is going to be done and Herbert Hoover is the man who will do it.

FRANK J. MCWADE.

Rochester, N. Y.

Tammany, or Democratic-Republican

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the writer began voting in New York City—the ballots contained the nominees of three principal parties: Democratic-Republican (or Tammany), Democratic, and Republican. If all the other parties combined, and voted a "Citizens' Union" ticket, we were able to defeat the Democratic-Republican, or Tammany, ticket.

Until recent years Tammany was never known as the Democratic Party, but was a "Democratic-Republican" organization, opposed both by the Democrats and the Republicans. Tammany has only used the word "Democratic" since the late war, without the hyphen and the word "Republican," since it took over the Democratic Party and embarked on the project of seizing control of New York State and the Federal Government. In those days, also, Democrats outside of New York City, if the sins of Tammany were brought up for discussion, always truthfully held that "Tammany was not the Democratic Party."

In view of these facts, Gov. A. E. Smith, who is running for the Presidency as a Democrat, is not a product of the Democratic Party at all, but of "Tammany," the old, irregular, hyphenated Democratic-Republican organization, operating in New York County exclusively. Had Tammany seized the Republican Party in New York City instead of the Democratic Party, it would have eliminated the word "Democratic" instead of "Republican" from its original title, and "Al" Smith would be now claiming to be a Republican. Self-respecting Democrats should repudiate this usurper, whose sole ambition seems to be to make the Democratic Party "safe" for the saloon. R. W. BRUCE.

New York, N. Y.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

SOME interesting prehistoric discoveries were recently made near Schiers, in the Canton of Grisons, a fact which proves that this part of Switzerland was inhabited before the iron age. For a good number of bronze and copper objects were found, among them some kinds of double ax hammers with rough surfaces and oval shafts holds. Very seldom has so large an amount of interesting material been unearthed at one spot. Further discoveries were made in mountain caverns 200 meters above the valley. In the interior of one of these caves was a pit containing ash, coal and the bones of animals and fishes, with some fragments of stoneware. This was, no doubt, the kitchen stove of the prehistoric inhabitants of this cave.

The Swiss Historical Society, which was founded eighty-two years ago, celebrated its annual meeting this year at Avanches and Payerne, two famous spots in the Canton of Vaud. But the most interesting of their excursions was to the Cathedral of Paterling, which is one of the finest churches in Switzerland. At Resaudens, a village near Grandson, there is an old church where some fresco paintings were recently uncovered, and this naturally attracted the attention of the historical society. This and the cathedral, which is built in the Roman and Gothic styles, should not be missed by tourists who take an interest in ecclesiastical buildings. The frescoes in the church date back to the fourteenth century, and the figures in the Biblical scenes are wonderful productions, having been probably painted by Italian artists.

The fête des fleurs at Geneva was held in glorious weather and was a great success. The procession, which took nearly an hour to pass, was more picturesque than any of its predecessors, and not only had a great deal of trouble been taken to decorate the cars, but the coloring and the designs showed that the Geneveves possess an artistic imagination. If one missed the swan and the elephant, there was the Japanese pagoda and Porte-Bonheur and the Oiseau Bleu to make up for their loss. Perhaps the dragons of Geneva in the costume of 1750 received the loudest cheer of all; but the Pompiers des Eaux-Vives in their old-fashioned brass helmets and hand pump decorated with flowers came very near in popularity. The children were again the prettiest part of the show, and the section of the young gymnasts of Carouge who carried imitation nests in their hands, to convey the lesson that no nest must ever be robbed, together with the motto: "Do not touch the little nests," struck an unexpected note.

The Swiss can now boast that they possess the youngest architect in the world. For among the competitors who were invited to send in designs for the new national library was a boy of twelve years. His plan, which was sent in under the motto of "Eleven and three-quarters," was highly commended, and it was only later discovered to be the work of a mere child. It was not chosen by the jury, but no one guessed that it was not the work of a talented and painstaking architect.

A special compliment has been paid to the Geneva School of International Studies by Dr. Samuel P. Caper, president of the University of Buffalo, New York and one of the most influential members of the American Council of Education. For according to a note in the Journal de Genève, he has decided to grant to the students of the university who follow the July-September courses of the Geneva School an equivalent recognition of their studies, which presumably means that their work at Geneva will

count as time spent attending lectures at Buffalo. This has naturally pleased Professor Zimmern, whose lectures on the work of the Assembly during its session in September attract so many American students.

There is to be a general election in the principality of Liechtenstein, the smallest state in Europe to have a ruling prince of its own, and the Burger Party is expected to win. Should this prove to be the case, it may, according to the Zurich Gazette, lead to a revision of the tie which binds this small country to Switzerland. For the members of the Burger Party are Conservatives who have Austrian leanings. The Swiss take the matter philosophically. If the people of the Duchy prefer to be in the Austrian Customs Union, they will let them do as they please. But it is difficult to think of the Liechtensteins doing anything which might hurt the feelings of the Swiss after the generous assistance which they received during the recent floods.

The Swiss Students Association has hit on the happy idea of sending groups of students to help the cantons which suffered in the recent floods. With pick and shovel they assist in clearing away the debris which covers the fields in the wake of the inundations, working without any wage, but receiving food and lodging in huts which they sometimes build themselves. In Liechtenstein young men from Oxford and Cambridge have been working with students from Geneva and Basel—in fact, quite an international league of students, and others have been assisting to restore the fields to the husbandman.

This is not the first time that Swiss college boys have devoted themselves to public work of this kind. In 1925 a colony of students restored the damage done by flood in the Canton of Grisons, and in 1926 and 1927 they worked to remove the effects of an avalanche in the Canton Ticino. Grisons has again sent out a call for help this summer, and two groups of students of fifty men each have gone off with their packs on their backs to do their bit in the valley of Bergell. In all this good work foreign students may lend a hand if they will. For a young man who enjoys being out of doors and does not object to physical toil this method of helping the Swiss is not a bad way of taking a holiday.

There are already quite a number of bird sanctuaries in Switzerland, of which the most famous is the National Park in the southeast corner of the country, where not only birds like the eagle and the buzzard hover unmolested over the mountains, but the marmoset and chamois, as well as many rare plants are to be found. Each canton likes to have its own reserve in addition to the public parks and inclosures which are kept as sanctuaries and provided with bird boxes. And now Geneva, which has model laws for the protection of birds, has decided that it must no longer be left behind other cantons. M. P. Revilliod, the director of the Natural History Museum, has therefore in this respect proposed that a small tract of land in the marshes of Mantegnens near Geneva should be purchased to form a reserve, and a public meeting which was called to support his scheme furnished a remarkable indication of the widespread interest which is taken in the Canton in the protection of birds. For bird lovers, natural scientists, municipal officials and business men vied with one another in recommending the project. It remains now only to find the money—not a large sum—and since Geneva has become an international center perhaps bird lovers from other countries who visit it may be glad to help the new sanctuary which affords a resting place for rare aquatic birds in their migration.